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NO. 4.

GONE TO GLORY.

GUITEAU'S ILL-SPENT LIFE DRAWN TO A CLOSE.

The Loathsome Wretch says he is going to dwell in Paradise, and keeps a "stiff upper lip."

He Dies Game.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1 p. m.—[Special]—Guiteau was executed according to programme at 12 M. He died without scarcely a quiver, maintaining till the last that the wrath of God would visit the nation in payment for his life. Further particulars later.—[Full telegraphic reports from our own correspondent on the spot, will be found in tomorrow's (Saturday) daily—ED.]

Guiteau to Dr. Hicks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—To Dr. W. W. Hicks, 1, Charles J. Guiteau, of Washington, District of Columbia, now under sentence of death, which is to be carried into effect between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1882, in the United States jail in said district, do hereby give and grant you my body after such execution, provided, however, it shall not be used for any mercenary purposes, and I do hereby, before God and after sufficient consideration, give, deliver and transfer to the said Dr. W. W. Hicks my book entitled, "The Truth and Removal," and the copyright thereof to be used by him in writing a truthful history of my life and execution, and I direct that such history be entitled, "THE LIFE AND WORK OF CHARLES J. GUITEAU," and I hereby solemnly proclaim and announce to all the world that no person or persons shall ever, in any manner, use my body for mercenary purposes whatever, and it at any time hereafter any person or persons shall desire to honor my remains they can do it by erecting a monument wherein shall be inscribed these words: "Here lies the body of Charles J. Guiteau, patriot and Christian; his soul is in glory."

Signed, CHARLES J. GUITEAU.
CHARLES H. REED, Witnesses.
JAMES WOODWARD.

Not Afraid to Die.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—In a conversation with a reporter of the Western Associated Press to-night, Reed, counsel for Guiteau, said: "I have seen nothing as yet to shake my conviction that Guiteau will die tomorrow without weakness or faltering. His courage is not like that of an ordinary criminal—a mere ruffian who takes pride in dying game. It is rather that of a martyr of war who suffers and dies for the sake of some religious principle. I thought at one time he was beginning to show some weakness. I saw in the newspapers that spiritual advice had been given him, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps Guiteau had begun to realize that he had committed a crime and feared

DIVINE FORGIVENESS.

and that he wished to make preparation for death, and the next time I saw him I said to him: 'Charles, I see by the newspapers that you have called in a minister. Do you feel as if you needed to make preparation for death? Do you repent of what you have done?' He looked at me with a wild expression and said: 'No. I haven't called in any minister; I haven't done anything wrong. The minister came of his own accord, and I did not send for him.' Two or three days after I was introduced to Dr. Hicks whom I never previously met, and I said to him: 'He has Guiteau ever shown in his talk to you any consciousness of having done a wrong or any repentance or desire for forgiveness?' 'None whatever,' he replied. He is maintained constantly throughout that he has done no wrong; that he has simply got God's service and has nothing to regret. Up to the present time, Reed added, Guiteau talks of his death without any manifestation of fear or death. He said to me: 'Tomorrow, Mr. Reed, what are you going to do with my body?' I told him that was a hard subject to talk about.

"I would not enter into it, but that he might rest assured his body would be properly cared for. He said: 'I don't care particularly what is done with it so long as it is not used for gain.' I assured him again that his body should not be disrespected or used for mercenary purposes. 'What do you mean by that?' he inquired. I explained to him the meaning of 'mercenary,' and he said: 'That's all right, perhaps, that's a better word. I don't want my body used for gain.'

Playing the Limits.

Grand Forks Plaindealer 26th: "Denny L. Denny, the original of the Spookeydale boys, and a famous frontiersman, arrived Sunday, and will take in the races. Denny left his home in Bismarck, and entered his friends right royally at his shack. To use his own expression, he always 'goes the limit of the game,' and he will either leave Grand Forks or he

will be several thousand ahead. Denny is known as an uncompromising democrat, having once walked 350 miles to attend a caucus, and his advice to Gen. Hancock, published in an interview in the Brooklyn Eagle during the late campaign, was largely copied. He is welcome at the Plaindealer office any day."

Now and Then.

The last issue of the Wasp, a Frisco publication after the style of Puck and the Judge, has a double page illustration, showing what the manufacture of beer has done for America during the past quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago whisky was the common beverage and now it is lager beer. The illustration exhibits the difference in the appearance of the wharfs then and now. Then there was to be seen only a couple of barrels of "coffin varnish" on the dock for export, and a ship in the harbor with import beer. Now the dock is crowded and many ships loaded with beer for export. There is a moral with a local application to be drawn from the picture. About two months ago when C. R. Williams first introduced Ph. Best's Milwaukee keg lager into Bismarck, whisky was the favorite beverage, and the convivial spirits about town gave evidences of corroding dissipation. Their eyes were blared, and the expression on their faces looked like personified melancholy sitting on a monument smiling at grief. But now, since Best's health giving keg beer has become the almost universal beverage in Bismarck and the tributary towns, there are no signs of dissipation on the countenance of any one. The old bums even look fat, vigorous and game. Best's Milwaukee keg lager did it. It is the best thing to fight alcohol with that has yet been discovered. It is a sure cure for drunkenness. This fact is apparent in Bismarck since the introduction of the keg beer by Mr. Williams. There is now not a tenth part of the destroying fluid sold in this city that was sold three months ago. There is no branch of business that has grown so rapidly in this country as Mr. Williams' keg lager trade. He receives two car loads a week on an average.

Bound Over in \$1,000.

Louis Severe, the man arrested on Wednesday, charged with slugging and robbing Joseph Simpson, of Eagle Nest, at the landing last Saturday, had a preliminary hearing before Judge Hare yesterday afternoon and was held to the grand jury in the sum of \$1,000. Fritz Haas and Henry Meyers, accomplices of Severe, will have a hearing to-day. A little simple justice properly administered will go a great ways in bringing about a less dangerous state of affairs on the levee.

Returning Red Hunters.

A band of 600 Bethold Indians arrived at Dickinson on Wednesday from the buffalo ranges in the Powder river country, en route to their agency. They had been ordered out of the game region by Sioux from Standing Rock, and they went. A Berthold red is as afraid of a Sioux as he can be and not die from fright. There were eighty wagons in the train all loaded with jerked buffalo and hides. They also had a number of buffalo calves which they sold to the tenderfeet at Dickinson for \$15 apiece.

Accident at Glendive.

An accident occurred to the cable ferry at Glendive Tuesday afternoon which resulted in the loss of four horses and two wagons with a full trapper's outfit. While the ferry was in the current a floating snag struck the cable, overturning the boat and dumping the teams, and five men into the water. The men succeeded in regaining the boat, but nothing was seen of the horses or wagons after they sank.

Vigilantes.

There are too many stock brokers in the land, the farmers think, and they met at one of the outlying ranches night before last and agreed to ornament a telegraph pole with the first one caught operating in this region, and judging from the list of those present at the meeting referred to the stock brokers had better give Burleigh county a wide berth.

End of the Nasty Christianity Case.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The celebrated Christianity divorce case has fallen through. Mrs. Christianity withdrew her cross-bill through her counsel. As her attempts to establish cruelty upon the part of her husband have been so thoroughly broken down, her own counsel have thrown up the case. This will let Mr. Christianity out, and ends the matter so far as the public is concerned.

D. T. H. T.

The members of the anti-horse-thief society are requested to meet at the office of the society Friday evening at 9 p. m. sharp. There is important work to do.

Senator Pendleton made a speech in the senate yesterday, declaring that the republican campaign committee are "bleeding" the employees of the government in the shape of political assessments, not even sparing the lady clerks in the department. And this alleged state of things was also made the subject of much indignant bourbon eloquence in the house.

Guiteau still declares his readiness to die, but affects great concern for the nation which dares to hang a "God's man."

"POOR BROTHER GUITEAU."

HE SETTLES HIS AFFAIRS AND PREPARES FOR DEATH.

The President Besieged by Cranks, but he Will not Interfere—Big Railway Accident Near Long Branch.

The Assassin.

U. S. JAIL, WASHINGTON, June 29, 3:30 p. m.—While Reed, counsel for Guiteau, was in the cell with Guiteau an attendant came and presented Guiteau with a large and beautiful bouquet. "Where did that come from?" asked the prisoner. "From your sister," the guard replied. Guiteau pressed it to his lips and wept bitterly for a few minutes. Then he suddenly exclaimed: "This does not become a man who is about to meet his God for doing God's will." This was the only exhibition of tenderness he has given way to. At his request and dictation Reed then drew up a will in which he desires that his body be given to Dr. Hicks, but on no account to be used for mercenary purposes. He also gives to Dr. Hicks his books and other papers to be used in writing his biography.

Reed also drew up the following paper at Guiteau's request, which was presented to Gen. Crocker:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1882.—To Gen. John A. Crocker, Warden U. S. Jail.

We, Frances M. Scoville and John W. Guiteau, sister and brother, and only heirs

of Charles J. Guiteau, to be executed on the 30th day of June, 1882, in the U. S. jail of the District of Columbia, hereby request you to deliver the body of said Chas. J. Guiteau to Wm. Hicks after such execution.

(Signed) FRANCES M. SCOVILLE
JOHN W. GUITEAU.

Witness: Chas. H. Reid, Alseire Chevaliere, W. W. Gooding.

THE PRESIDENT DENOUNCED.

Guiteau thanked Reed for his efforts in his behalf, and then growing more excited he exclaimed: "As for President Arthur he is a coward and an ingrate, and he will be punished hereafter." Reed started to go, when Guiteau said, "Wait a moment. I wish to say something more." He then sat down at a table and in a firm, bold hand wrote the following, and handed it to Beed, who came from the cell deeply affected:

To my dear friend, Chas. H. Reed: I am only too glad to express to you my unbounded appreciation of your services in my behalf. You did splendidly. May God reward you for it. Meet me in heaven.

(Signed) CHARLES J. GUITEAU.

GUITEAU EXCITED.

UNITED STATES JAIL, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Dr. Hicks remained about fifteen minutes longer with the prisoner, but was unable to turn his thoughts away from the consideration of his immediate surroundings.

When he returned from the cell Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter and John W. Guiteau were admitted. Their interview with the prisoner lasted fifteen minutes, the warden and deputy being present. Guiteau was at first much excited, and roundly abused the president and "those wretches," as he termed those who had "hounded him to the scaffold."

"And you too," he cried out, pointing his finger at Gen. Crocker and the deputy. "You will both be sent to hell."

In a few minutes he cooled down and said he was ready to die, and said he wanted to be hung at 12 o'clock sharp.

At parting he said, "let me kiss my sister through the grated bars, and let it go on record."

After kissing his sister and her daughter he turned to his brother, and handing him a dime said: "There is the ten cents due the washerwoman, I guess you had better settle that balance to-day."

Mrs. Scoville and her brother John then took leave of him, and passing directly to their carriage were taken back to the city.

AN AUTOPSY ARRANGED FOR.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The following invitation to attend an autopsy on the body of Chas. J. Guiteau was issued to-day:

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Dr. Hicks, custodian of Guiteau's body, invites you to attend an autopsy to-morrow at 2 o'clock, at the jail.

(Signed) GEO. M. BEARD.

The above invitation was sent by telegraph to many physicians. Dr. Beard, who leaves for home to-night, says he feels no interest in further proceedings. He expresses his firm conviction that he has fairly predicted Guiteau's action to-morrow. He believes the postmortem examination will reveal the unsound condition of Guiteau's brain, or sufficiently demonstrate his insanity. Dr. Beard says that in selecting the names of those to be invited to the autopsy he tried to cover persons of all shades of opinion which had been expressed with regard to the prisoner's condition.

GATHERING OF THE CRANKS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—There were a number of queer people at the white house to-day to see the president in Guiteau's behalf. They came separately, but were all on the same errand—to ask that Guiteau be reprieved because of his insanity. One woman of the visitors was told that it would be useless for her to trouble herself further about the case, as the president had decided not to interfere with the execution of the sentence.

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THE PRESIDENT IMMOVABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It can be stated authoritatively that the president will not see any more persons in reference to Guiteau's case, and it is useless for any one to send any more letters, appeals or petitions to him.

SCOVILLE'S BITTERNESS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Extracts from the letters of Scoville to John W. Guiteau and his wife are made public. In a letter to the latter, he says: "You have proved yourself even more ungrateful, more heartless, more utterly depraved than your brother, and that is saying a good deal. I am going vigorously to attack the Guiteaus, and those who are not hung will wish they had been. Your infernal brother at Washington, and like infernal one at New York, shall neither receive

any quarter. The shall go down with your self and Bolin and Harper and Johnson and Early. I have lightning shafts nearly ready to strike, and no power shall stay my hand. I have asked, begged and entreated for my wife. They have defrauded me of her, ruined her and laughed at my calamity. They shall see what an outraged man can do."

In a letter to John W. Guiteau, dated Chicago, April 30, Scoville says: "I give you and her (his wife) notice that I will do no business until I get this matter done. Fanny had degraded herself to go to Johnson's office and ask an order to get her own mistress. I would not go for it; there would have been a scene with a bulldog pistol in it."

In view of the threatening character of the letter it is said to be John W. Guiteau's intention to have Scoville arrested upon his arrival in Washington, and put under bonds to keep the peace.

MRS. SCOVILLE TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Dr. Hicks to-day handed the president a long letter from Mrs. Scoville. She says: "Because a crazy man makes the crazy claim that the president is his friend, thereby throwing a possible suspicion into the minds of an ignorant few upon the president's motives, shall the honored president of these United States, the chief magistrate of a great freshfield, even though raised to that place as the result of a terrible calamity, brought about in the inscrutable wisdom of God by the hand of an irresponsible lunatic, be afraid to stand boldly up for justice and mercy? It is not so much my brother's life for which I plead, as for justice. All men know he was and is a lunatic. All men know, and none better than those who tried him, that he did not have a fair, unprejudiced trial. How could he, with all the pressure that was brought to bear from every source against him. Even Judge Porter said immediately after his wonderful cross-examination of this most wonderful witness: 'The man is as crazy as a loon. I never examined such a witness. I could not mix him up a particle, his delusion is so strong.' He said this to Mr. Stone, editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily News, who will give his deposition or make affidavit to the fact. May the Lord of hosts strengthen the mind of the president of these United States to extend mercy, and mercy is justice."

Another Warrior Seeking Justice.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The secretary of war has under consideration the case of Major-General G. K. Warren, now lieutenant-colonel of engineers, who was relieved from command of the fifth corps at the battle of Five Forks, Va., in 1865 by General Sheridan. Warren made several efforts to have the matter investigated, but without avail until 1879, when President Hayes appointed a committee of inquiry, Major-General Hancock as president. The committee completed their report a few months ago, and a record of the case was submitted to Judge Advocate General Swain for review. The committee found that General Sheridan had not exceeded his authority, but that in one or two instances he had misjudged the conduct of General Warren. The judge advocate general is said to approve the general finding of the court. It is not a case requiring further action. The record in the case comprises over seven thousand pages of footscap, the largest that ever passed through the bureau of military justice.

BY WIRE.

NEW YORK FREIGHT-SLINGERS REPLACED BY FOREIGNERS.

Yesterday's Work in the Lower House of Congress—A Greaser Horse Thief Lynched—Loss of Life by Tornadoes.

Another Warrior Seeking Justice.

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Yesterday in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In the house to-day the committee reported in the contested election case of Theo. Boch versus Herbert (Florida), that contestant be granted leave to withdraw his contest. Adopted. In the case of Smith vs. Shelley (Alabama), the committee reported a resolution declaring the seat vacant. The bill regulating immigration was again passed, the house having a few days ago passed by mistake a bill on the same subject which had not been agreed to by the committee on commerce. The bill to reduce internal revenue taxation was taken up, and a motion to recommit with resolutions to the committee to report a bill abolishing all internal taxation except on bank circulation and distilled spirits was defeated, 56 to 125. The bill finally passed, 127 to 80, most of the republicans voting in the affirmative and the democrats in the negative. The senate amendments to the Japanese indemnity bill were non-concurring in. Most of the senate amendments to the bill extending national bank charters were concurred in.

Shall We Bring Them Home?

The Bismarck Tribune.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

This day six years ago was a sad his-
oric day for the Seventh cavalry. Five
companies of the vaunted Seventh with
the gallant Custer, their former leader,
and his trusted comrades laid lifeless on
the field of the battle of June 25th, and
the gallant Major Reno's command, after
having lost the brave and distinguished
McIntosh and Hodgson, with many other
brave soldiers, were barely able to save
themselves from a similar fate. Of what
took place during the battle with Custer's
command, no one was left to relate. That
they did their whole duty and shared the
same sad fate needs no demonstration.
Major Reno said some of his command.
This was the result of instinctive wisdom
directed by a commendable discretion as
desirous from cowardice as it was bene-
volent and fraught with safety from a sim-
ilar punishment. It is even yet a question
whether his little command, perched upon
the crest of that sacred hill that furnished
temporary protection, would not have ul-
timately fallen a prey to the savage fury
of Sitting Bull's myrmidons, had not
General Terry's command rescued them
from their besiegers.

The event was so sudden, unexpected
and so unprecedently disastrous and
awful as to thrill the public with aston-
ishing amazement. It was too horrible
for realization. No one at first could
realize its truth or believe it possible.
What! Custer and the flower of the gallant
Seventh who had fought and won a
hundred Indian battles all slain! Custer,
who was one of Sheridan's most accom-
plished, most skillful, most daring and
most successful generals in the valley of
Virginia, who had planned and fought
more successful Indian battles than any
other man on earth, whose name was to
hostile Indians a terror so great as to be
equalled only by their hatred and desire
for vengeance, and whom most people
desiring a chastisement of the hostile Indians,
would gladly have seen placed in
command of the expedition, as being not
as able but a more experienced general
in Indian fighting than General Terry.
He and his brothers and brave compa-
nions, Keogh, Smith, Cook, Yeates,
McIntosh and their brave commands all
slain! It was astounding! No wonder
that in this amazement, this national ex-
citement, this consternation and disaster,
some effort should be made to ascertain
who was to blame. Every calamity must
have its Jonah. Who was it in this case?
It was not Gen. Terry, for he was a cap-
able man in any position, and all exper-
ience demonstrated him as not only ca-
pable but faultless. Such a disaster could
not occur without a mistake or wrong in
somebody. Who was it? Custer was
dead; his command was dead, and he
must have been the Jonah. This, in the
minds of some men who did not know
Custer, was the conclusion.

Now, after the lapse of six years, we
may venture to say that Custer was no
Jonah; that Terry was not to blame, and
that everybody in the army was not only
faultless, but did their whole duty al-
though many of them paid a severe pen-
alty for the outrageous wrongs of others.

How did this transpire? The solution
is palpable as it was obvious to the
observing ones who resided here at the
time, where the facts were well known.
What were these facts, and how did they
accomplish so insidiously the fiendish
work of this day's slaughter without at-
tracting more of the public attention? At
that time the iniquity of Indian agents
had attained its culmination. Agencies
were sought for as a means of obtaining
ill-gotten gains, and when obtained, all
considerations of common honesty, all
claims of humanity and the public wel-
fare were swallowed up in the whirlpool
of avaricious pecuniary acquisition. The
primary object of their action was to
make an immense fortune in the shortest
time possible. To this end they bent
and subsidized every shrewd and avail-
able mental faculty they possessed.
Among their prolific resources, a promi-
nent means of obtaining money without
an adequate equivalent, and thereby
cheating the government, was to assume
that all the Indians belonging to the
agency were present at the

time of making issues, and that the issues were made to the whole number, while if the Indians were absent, which frequently happened, the issue was for the Indians only who were present, and by this device they annually pocketed thousands of dollars clear gain. This at that time was well understood to be the
practice at Standing Rock, a leading agency some sixty miles below here, and it was a practice which doubtless extended to other agencies on the frontier. For several weeks before the battle was fought there were in Bismarck men from Standing Rock almost daily on business of one kind or another, and all these men concurred in asserting that all the available Indian warriors of that agency had left and gone to the assistance of Sitting

Bull, and that the Indian warriors from the agencies below, according to the most reliable information, had also gone. This information had created great anxiety at Bismarck for the safety of the expedition, and some exasperation toward the agents for allowing the absence of these Indians without giving the public official notice of the fact. Instigated by this feeling, but a short time before the massacre, when Agent Burke was here on business and deposited his money with Capt. James A. Emmons for safe keeping, Emmons, Col. Thompson and a crowd of other gentlemen earnestly demanded of Burke truthful information in regard to the rumored absence of the Indians of his agency. Burke vehemently asserted that all such information was absolutely false, that all his Indians were at the agency, and that he had issued full rations of beef to every soul of them but two days before, and further that he had no information of Indians leaving other agencies. This did not quiet apprehension in regard to the expedition, but it demonstrated one of the methods of illegitimate money-making practiced by this Indian agent.

Since the massacre occurred it has been
plainly demonstrated that portions of the
warriors from all the Sioux and Cheyenne
agencies had not only left their agencies
without leave and without notice of their
absence being given by their agents, but
that they had participated in the slasher
and afterwards returned to their agen-
cies boastful of their participation.

Now it requires but slight generaliza-
tion to conclude that Burke's reticence
and criminal silence was predicable of
most other of these agents.

Hence, the government was ignorant of
the absence of the Indians from their res-
ervations and was led by its agents to be-
lieve they were all at home receiving their
rations of beef. The government knew
that Sitting Bull's band of hostile Indians
did not exceed six or seven hundred war-
riors. The whole military expedition
was just as wise as the government and
never dreamed of the immense augmenta-
tions of his command until Reno was sur-
prised by more than six or seven thou-
sand, through whom he cut his way to the
meagre safety he obtained, and by whom
Custer's entire command was instantaneously
annihilated.

If the Indian agents had performed
their duty, the government would have
known the facts at the Indian bureau.
Then Generals Sherman and Sheridan
would have ascertained them and would
have transmitted them to General Terry
in the field and he to Custer and the whole
disaster would have been arrested.

Let no one say that any one belong-
ing to the army on that sad and memorable
day "disobeyed orders," "was rash and
indiscreet," was a coward or "failed to do
his duty."

THE most terrific rain and hail storms
ever known have raged in Illinois and Indiana
this season, and as a result the corn
crop has been damaged at least fifty per
cent. In most localities farmers have
planted two and three times, and the last
planting is so backward that there is lit-
tle hope of even a ripening. Farmers re-
lying entirely on their corn crop are very
much disheartened, but those having in
winter wheat are more jubilant, as the
prospects were never better for a boun-
teous yield. It seems to have been an ex-
ceptionally good season for winter wheat
in that section, and in some of the lower
counties harvesting has already begun.
June and July delivery of wheat sold
very high in Chicago this year, and the
grangers are anxious to get their grain to
market as soon as possible.

THE Grand Forks papers not only pro-
pose to bolt if a southern Dakota man is
nominated for congress, but purpose go-
ing for everything there is in sight. The
Plaindealer says: "Within five years
North Dakota will have a population of
half a million. The right to the name of
Dakota belongs to the upper half of the
territory by the title of superior reputa-
tion, greater excellence, larger wealth,
stronger attractions. The southern half,
already inferior in population, and with
a future of monotonous mediocrity,
should surrender its share of the name
and take another."

CHICAGO is anxious to get some of the
Dakota No. 1 hard wheat, and it is learned
from good authority that the
Northwestern road will be pushed
through to Bismarck within another year
and several branch lines built to tap the
wheat belt at various intervals. The line to
Bismarck will give the road a northern
connection with the river, and as Bismarck
is the gateway to northwestern
Dakota and Montana, it has become a
magnet not only for the great Northwest
but for the Chicago, Milwaukee &
St. Paul and scores of smaller lines. Bismarck
will become a railroad centre.

THE North Dakota Capital, speaking
of the delegate campaign, says Mr. Pettigrew
has indicated remarkable fairness,
good judgment and tact. No man could

do better in looking after the affairs of a
constituency whose interests are so varied
and diverse. In all matters which have
arisen and demanded his attention, he
has shown a zeal, an earnestness most
commendable, and has carried forward
his work with an industry and perse-
verance truly remarkable. His time has not
been spent in idleness, but hard work, and
the fruits of his labors are being seen in
every section of the territory.

MR. PETTIGREW'S enemies for a few
days made so much noise that they caused
themselves to believe that they were over-
whelmingly in the majority, but it only
had the effect to awaken his friends, and
a new order of things already exists.
Strong sentiment in his favor is now
shown to exist in localities heretofore
supposed to be hostile, and his friends look
with confidence for an overwhelming
victory for their favorite.

It is true that Mr. Pettigrew has not
been able to control the appointments in
the territory as he could have wished, but
that is partly owing to the back fire
that the governor and others at home have
kept upon him, and partly owing to the
fact that territorial appointments have
been used for the payment of adminis-
tration debts. It was only necessary to
get up a local fight on a Dakota candi-
date, when an excuse was given to ap-
point some man from abroad instead of
the Dakota man.

But when it comes right down to good
square work for Dakota and for attention
to Dakota interests, he is entitled to great
praise. No man could have done more
than he has done or been more success-
tul.

He has been constantly on the alert;
has been active, intelligent, persistent and
successful, and has come to be recognized
as one of the best territorial delegates
that has ever been in Washington. He
has some bitter enemies, but he has also
warm friends, as all men having positive
qualifications should have.

He is not a milk and water man. His
enemies, as well as his friends, know
where to find him. He has become fa-
miliar with the work at Washington and
ought to be returned.

North Dakota has found him faithful
to her interests as well as to those of
southern Dakota. He made enemies in
south Dakota by doing the fair thing by
this section. He stood for the right
against the whole gang of southern Dako-
ta visiting statesmen, and insisted upon a square deal for North
Dakota.

He has not been a policy man, and has
therefore done his duty without any re-
ference to his own interests.

He has been tried and not found want-
ing, and should therefore be re-elected.

THERE is not a locality on the line of
the North Pacific where grain of all
kinds is looking as fine or as far ad-
vanced as on the Missouri slope. This is
not idle gossip, but a fact that every one
who will look from the car window will
observe. The farmers of this section will
be pleased to show land hunters what this
country can do, and specimens of grow-
ing grain can be seen at the TRIBUNE
office.

If North Dakota insists upon claiming
the delegate this fall why not nominate
W. F. Steele, the bonanza farmer? He is
a man of energy, and of character; a man
of truth, vigorous and outspoken under
all circumstances. If he will allow his
name to come before the convention, his
friends will rally to his support.

More breaking is being done this year
between Jamestown and Bismarck than
was done on the entire Dakota division
of the North Pacific, between Fargo and
Bismarck, five years ago.

NEWS COMMENTS.

J. AL. SAWTELLE is en route to Montana
with a comedy company of twelve persons.

From latest reports Jamestown is not to
have a United States land office after all.
The authorities at Washington have kicked
against it.

The Inte-Mountain reports a case of
small-pox in Butte, and states that the greatest
precautions have been taken to prevent
the spread of the terrifying disease.

CAPT. JOHN W. SMITH, of Miles City, has
associated with himself in the Cottage saloon
James Coleman. The Cottage is one of the
big institutions on the line of the extension.

Those who are early risers may now catch
a glimpse of the new comet just as night
gives way to day. With an opera glass quite
a string of tail can be seen. It should soon
show up in the evening in the west. It is now
rapidly brightening.

The Glendale Times of this week claims to
have just received intelligence of the killing
of six of the British American mounted
police, by the Cree Indians, in the vicinity of
Cypress Hills, N. W. T. These Crees are the
arabs of the northwest and ought to be anni-
hilated.

The track of the North Pacific is graded
six or seven miles the other side of Bedford,
about ten miles west of the crossing of the
Missouri. There are a number of grading
parties at work all along the line from Indian
creek to near Helena—thirty-five miles. It

is probable that the entire line from Helena
to the first crossing of the Missouri will be
completed by the middle of August.

BENTON Record, 14: "It appears from the
letter received from Col. Sweet by the Benton
Board of Trade that our prospects for a
railroad from Billings depend upon the quality
of Castner's coal. If the coal won't coke
there is no use of building a railroad to
Benton."

BLINKY JACK, a railroad brakeman who
has been amusing himself by capsizing
Fargo bartenders and rendering their busi-
ness stormy, knocked down a policeman
named Johnston the other day, and received
a bullet in his shoulder as his reward. Blinky
escaped, however.

HON. J. B. WAKEFIELD was nominated by
the republicans of the second Minnesota dis-
trict for congress on the 21st inst. Mr.
Wakefield is one of God's noblemen, great
hearted, true and able, and a universal favor-
ite with all who know him. He will be
elected by an overwhelming majority.

THE Glendale Times issued a little six-by-
nine supplement this week, and the bantling
was more newsy and in every way better than
the parent sheet. The TRIBUNE would sug-
gest to the Times boss that he suppress the
parent and run the bantling. It would
do much to the credit of Glendale.

NEXT Friday Guiteau will do the tight rope
act unless the other cranks succeed in per-
suading President Arthur to reprise the vil-
lain until a commission of scientific cranks
pass on his case. It is hoped that the pres-
ident will not be influenced by the insane
commission, but allow the law to take its
course.

FATHER MALO, a priest, working in the
interest of the breeds in the Mouse river and
Turtle Valley region, reports that the land in
that country is unfit for agriculture. This
dodge is too thin. Hundreds of men who
know more about land than all the priests in
christendom, have been over the ground and
say it is rich, and capable of producing large
crops.

DR. C. K. COLE, of Helena, M. T., says the
Herald, enjoys the possession of a male and
female lynx. He has had the beasts a year,
and on the morning of the 13th inst. he was
much surprised upon discovering two kittens
suckling the mother. The breeding of lynx
when confined is a very rare occurrence,
and the owner of the kittens is a big lug in
consequence of his unexpected success.

SEVERAL more new Dakota newspapers
have come to our table. Among the number
is the Clark County Review, published by
Farrington & Johnson; and the Wheatland
Herald, by A. M. White. Both of these
papers are gotten up neatly and are well edited.
These papers are indicative of great de-
velopment within the confines of our terri-
tory.

TOM YOUNG, a Cincinnati congressman, in
a decoration day address, pursued a new line
of thought. His theme was not what the sol-
dier did for the country, but what the coun-
try has done for the soldier. His address
was enlivened by some figures from the pen-
sion and land offices, and is described in a
press dispatch as something altogether novel,
but not altogether pleasing to the veterans
present.

ACCORDING to an official order the bread
ration at Fort Buford, D. T., has been in-
creased to twenty ounces. The bread ration
at Fort Custer, M. T., has been reduced from
twenty-two to eighteen ounces. From which
it will naturally be inferred that the soldiers
at Buford are greater gormandizers than
their brethren at Custer. This is probably
owing to the greater healthfulness of Dako-
ta's climate.

JAMES A. EMMONS, democrat, has declared
himself in favor of Geo. H. Hand for dele-
gate in congress, because, he says, the brevet
governor is a man of heart. That he has
pardoned Cook and other leading criminals,
and will pardon Brave Bear. No doubt
Brave Bear would feel better had Mr. Hand
the pardoning power in Brave Bear's case in
his hands, but unfortunately for that bloody
villain he is under the jurisdiction of the
United States and not the territory of Da-
kota.

In the dispatches describing the finding of
the De Long party by Engineer Melville at
the Lena delta, published in the New York
Herald, the following paragraph appears:

None of the dead had boots. Their feet
were covered with rags, tied on. In the
pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin
and of the clothing which they had been
eating. The hands of all were more or less
burned, and it looked as if when dying they
had crawled into the fire, Boyd lying over
the fire and his clothing being burned
through to the skin, which was not burned.
Collins' face was covered with a cloth.

FARGO Argus, 22: "Denny Hannafin, of
Bismarck, who is one of the sporting gentle-
men here to take in the races, is the great
original of Stanley Huntley's Spoopendyne.
Hundreds of the odd yarns and jaw-breaking
frontier phrases that have given fame and
fortune to the Brooklyn Eagle's reckless in-
slinger originated with Hannafin, and all the
political and journalistic world remembers
his famous interview with Gen. Hancock.
If Hancock had taken Hannafin's advice that
time he might have been president. Denny
has just won a big law suit which makes him
a bonanza king for the rest of his days, but
he puts on no more airs than if he were only
a common citizen."

THE Sioux City Journal of recent date says
that the artesian well at that place is now
down 1,740 feet, and the drill is still working
in very hard rock. The character of the
formation has changed of late, and the pres-
ent rock is supposed to be Trenton limestone.
The lime is very prominent in it. The ap-
proximate thickness of the limestone is
placed in White's geology at 200 feet. Below
this, in the natural order should be St
Peter's sandstone, and when that formation is
reached the company hopes to meet its
ample reward. The hole is now 425 feet
through very solid rock. The drill sinks
very slowly.

DR. COLE, of Helena Montana, the owner
of the lynx and the kittens recently born
mention of which was made by the TRIBUNE,
intends, we learn from the Helena Herald of
the 17th inst., to make the effort to do-
minate one or both of the young animals.
A tame feline, who brought forth an increase
at a time similar to that of her untutored
sister, has had one of her progeny removed
to the interior of the cage occupied by the

lynx, and one of the savage kittens placed in
her motherly charge. The exchange has
proven satisfactory to the animals, and in all
probability will become a successful experi-
ment.

ANOTHER one of those accidents which
have occurred so frequently in the vicinity
of Eldridge during the past few months as
to give that section the appellation of the
"grave of freight trains" took place last
week. Freight train No. 14 ran off an open
switch. The locomotive was ditched and with
a bang-wang rip-poor, crash, half a dozen cars piled
on top of the prostrate monster like an avalanche.
Nobody was hurt, save the conductor, who was knocked through
a window of the caboose, cutting his face
and peeling his nose. The engineer and fire-
man deserted the machine when the danger
was discovered.

From a pamphlet just issued by the Hamp-
ton Institut, where the young aborigines
are being educated, we glean the following
data: Since April, 1878, one hundred and
sixty-six Indian pupils have been received at
the Hampton Institute, and are accounted
for as follows: Sent back to Indian territory
via Carlisle school, 13. Died at school (chiefly
from consumption), 11. Sent home for
sickness (nearly all cases of infected lung
trouble), 23, of whom 8 have died; for other
reasons 3; returned after a three years' course
of instruction, 31. Total returned, 81; now at school, 85. The death rate at
Hampton has averaged three per cent a year

REASONS WHY

BISMARCK IS TO BECOME A GREAT METROPOLIS.

A Few of Its Natural Advantages
—What the City is Already Doing
—Unanswerable Arguments
in the City's Favor.

The attention of the people is turned to educational matters, and its schools are of a high grade of excellence. Additional new brick edifices are soon to be built to accommodate the rapidly increased enrollment of pupils.

Its citizens are law-abiding and intelligent.

There has been no delay in the development of religious matters, and already four goodly churches grace the Missouri metropolis with two others in embryo.

The good demeanor of the city is proven by the scarcity of culprits in the city and county jail.

The good judgment of the people is evinced by the fact of the Burleigh county court house being the finest in the northwest.

The healthfulness of the locality is proven by the testimony of the medical fraternity, and the pureness of the water brings forth commendation from the lips of every visitor.

The people are not bigoted, but generous and clever.

The climate is excellent, and no colder in winter than that of Minnesota, Michigan, or northern Ohio and Indiana.

The soil is excellent and its fertility is proven by the fact that upon the Missouri slope has been raised the finest yield of wheat per acre on the line of the North Pacific.

Bismarck's commercial importance is already established, it being the supply point for the upper Missouri river and the whole northwest. Its tributary country is greater than that directly tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Over 50,000,000 pounds of freight was shipped up the Missouri river by steam-boats from this point in 1881.

The receipts of the telegraph office in this city are greater than that of any other office on the line.

The location of Bismarck is recognized as the best on the line of the road.

Its drainage is natural and perfect; its streets are never disagreeably muddy and it is the only city in the northwest having a thorough and complete system of sidewalks.

Its banking institutions are solid.

The people are cosmopolitan and metropolitan.

Its stores are first-class and the stocks of goods are as fine as can be found in any city.

Although a frontier city, it is comparatively a moral one.

Its business men are solid.

No one who has ever invested in property in Bismarck has lost a cent.

The finest brick blocks northwest of St. Paul are now being erected in Bismarck.

Buildings are going up in every part of the city, still the demand is above the supply.

Buildings are not put up in Bismarck just to look at. They are occupied by business men who pay good rents and do a good business.

The Burleigh county mortgage record is clean compared with any other city in the northwest.

Every business man in Bismarck came here a few years ago comparatively poor — some even without a cent. To-day they are all well-to-do and happy.

The crops in this section are looking fine and are at least three weeks in advance of the Red river valley.

Bismarck is on the Missouri river, and boats loaded at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New Orleans or St. Louis can land at our levee.

The river gives a freight rate that is lower from St. Paul or Chicago to this city than to Fargo or Jamestown, further east.

The Bismarck land office is the largest in the world, and embraces 51,000 square miles of a territory larger than the entire state of New York.

Wheat can be shipped to St. Louis for from five to seven cents a bushel, and as soon as the Missouri slope is settled up St. Louis will want some of the No. 1 Hard.

An artesian well is now being bored, and a complete system of water works is being put in.

Being situated on the south side of a gentle slope, Bismarck is protected from chilling north winds, while towns in a level country are at the mercy of every storm.

Don't Neglect It.

On next Sunday, July 2d, the TRIBUNE will publish a report of the crops in the Bismarck region. In order to make the report complete, accurate and valuable, it will be necessary for the friends of this country, in every section of this land district, to send to the TRIBUNE a brief report of the condition of the crops in their neighborhoods. It is desirable that they also give the increased acreage of growing grain over last year in their respective localities. A collated report of this character will be of general interest and of exceedingly great benefit to the inhabitants of this region. The report will show the crops in this country far in advance of any section in the wheat growing sections of the north. Let the reports be plain and truthful. The truth will be sufficient to astonish the world. Give the time when the seed was sown, the present height of the growing grain and its general appearance. One or two letters from each settlement or community will be sufficient. For instance one letter each from Painted Woods, Turtle Valley, Clarke, Steele, Vanderbilt, Apple Creek, Webster, and from the settlements west of the river and hereabouts. We trust that the persons who will be the most benefited by this publication will mani-

fest the proper interest in the matter and see that the reports come in in time, and not wait for somebody less interested to act in the premises.

Slugged and Robbed on the Levee.

The landing is getting to be a hard district. It always has been a dangerous locality to strangers with money or valuables upon their persons, but it never has been customary to slug men in broad daylight. This new departure was, however, inaugurated yesterday afternoon. A young man from Eagle Nest, on the extension, named Joseph Simpson, was sitting on the levee about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon waiting for the arrival of the ferry boat in order to cross to the other side of the river. While there three men came along and asked him if he had money enough to treat to the beer, and replying in the affirmative he was forced to accompany the thugs to a dive in that vicinity. After treating he started back to the levee, when he was struck on the top of the head with something and rendered insensible. The blow laid the scalp open two inches in length. The robbers rifled his pockets and took everything they could find, even his tobacco. The cash they secured amounted to only about \$3. In an inside pocket he had a large roll which the slugs did not discover. They took a valise and several packages belonging to the victim, which contained articles that Mr. Simpson had purchased in this city yesterday, at a cost of \$17.

Land Jumping.

The citizens of Turtle Valley have organized an association to protect settlers, who, from ignorance of the law or lack of means failed to file on their lands within three months after the filing of the plats in the United States land office, until arrangements can be made for them to secure their claims. Several of these claims have been entered by colonists or other new comers as the records at the United States land office show the land to be subject to entry. It seems too bad to have these settlers who have made considerable improvement crowded out, and it is to be hoped that their rights will be respected, or that at least the full value of their improvements will be paid for if the entries already made can not be withdrawn. It is to be hoped, however, that the settlers will perfect their claims at the earliest possible moment.

R. A. Coffer was appointed a committee to present a petition and protest to our immigration committee, in the hope that the matter can be arranged without ill will or loss on the part of anyone.

A Colossus of Integrity.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: "Bismarck has the joke on Fargo. When the landlord of a Bismarck hotel was arrested for robbing a guest of \$3,500 and two gold watches the Fargo papers improved the occasion with profuse comments on the dreadful wickedness of Bismarck. By their showing it appears that Bismarck was a Sodom of iniquity, a natural magnet for all sorts of immorality; thugs and scoundrels and scallawags were drawn to it by a law of elective affinity, and even honest men were corrupted by the depraved atmosphere. But it comes out that the accused landlord is innocent, and that the robbery was committed by two men from Fargo! Since this fact has been developed the Fargo papers have retched within their shells for indignation, and Bismarck looks up triumphantly as a colossus of integrity."

How to Get Rich Easy.

A gentleman purchased 320 acres of railroad land a couple of days ago from McKenzie & Wilcox. Since then he has been figuring on his investment, and if figures don't lie he will be able to realize \$7,300 on the half section in three years, but still he is not happy. He wants to make \$14,600 during the next three years, and therefore intends to purchase another half section. There are millions in the railroad lands hereabouts — if you have enough of it. And the time to catch on is now, as the van guard of the coming boom is already in sight, and next year choice tracts will be scarce.

Canadian Postage Stamps.

There is a person in Bismarck who has deposited several letters in the Bismarck post office having on Canadian postage. They have been sent to the dead letter office and will be delayed two weeks or more. A number of underpaid foreign letters have also been disposed of in the same manner. Foreign postage stamps are of no value in the United States and foreign letters must be fully prepaid. Those weighing more than half an ounce require more than one stamp.

Declared Off.

The Fargo races were declared off on account of the mud in that section. The rains continued during the regular days set for the sport, and never let up sufficiently to allow the track to dry for the deferred meeting.

DE. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tendency to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Pimples, Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health. Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors did all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose taken I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. Consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

Mrs. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.
Sold by all druggists and everywhere at \$1 per bottle.

HENRY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Cleveland, O.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Agents,
St. Paul, Minn.

w19-19

Assessor's Notice.

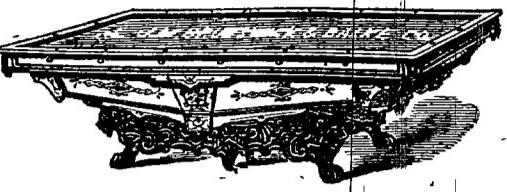
All persons who have not yet returned their tax lists to the Assessors, are requested to do so without delay. Persons failing or neglecting to comply with the above request, will be returned as "refused to list."

W. J. Woods
Assessor Burleigh Co., N. T.

d3-w1

Asessor Burleigh Co., N. T.

IF YOU WANT TO
Enjoy an Evening
OR A
LEISURE MOMENT,
Drop in and See
M. L. Marsh,
NO. 64 MAIN ST.



Fine Billiard, Pool, and
Card Tables, Everything
Neat, and First-class.

Best liquors and Cigars and Ph. Best's
Milwaukee Lager Beer on tap.

This place is the headquarters for Mis-
souri river steamboat men, and you can
always find your friend here some time
during the night or day.

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Gives instant relief, and an infallible
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.00
per box, prepaid, by mail. Samples sent
free to Physicians and all sufferers, by
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City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS
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LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies' and Children's Costumes, and
Closks, Fine Muffins and Cambic Underwear,
Laces, Gloves, Hairpins, Silks, Velvet and Dress
Gown, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

The acknowledged Guide of the Season. No
lady who desires to know what to wear and how
to dress well can afford to be without it.

The Spring number will be ready about Mar. 15.
Be sure to send postal card (giving full
name, town, county and state) when a sample
copy will be sent you free of charge.

H. C. F. KOCH, & SON,

6th Ave and 102, 104, & 106 W. 20th
Street, NEW YORK CITY. 40-52

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA—County of Bur-
leigh—In Prob. Court, I, John, the matter of
the estate of Mary McGowan, deceased. Notice
is hereby given that Thomas McGowan has filed
with the Judge of this court, a petition, praying
for letters of administration of the estate of
Mary McGowan, deceased, and that Saturday
the 24th day of June, 1882, at ten o'clock a.m. of
said day being a day of a special term of this
court, at the court house in the city of Bismarck,
county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing
said petition, when and where any person inter-
ested may appear and show cause why the said
petition should not be granted.

Dated, June 5th, 1882.

E. N. COREY, Probate Judge.

Keep the Gums Healthy

If you want a sweet mouth and breath. If the
gums become spongy, they lose their power to
hold the teeth. The use of SOZOQONT is in-
valuable because it removes the tartar which
separates the teeth and gums.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against pur-
chasing or trespassing upon any portion of the
sw 1/4, or sec. 32, town 139 n. range 80 w.

Known as the Jackman Claim,
and lying within the corporate limits of the city
of Bismarck. JOHN J. JACKMAN.

6th & D

Sheriffs Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Bur-
leigh ss.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an ex-
ecution to me directed and delivered, and now
in my hands, issued out of the clerk's office of
the third judicial district court, territory of Dako-
ta, and for the county of Burleigh, upon a
judgment duly rendered in said court in favor of
David Stewart, plaintiff, and against Anstey
Grav, defendant, I have levied upon the follow-
ing described real property of said defendant,
to-wit: The northeast quarter and the north
half of the southeast quarter of section 5 in
town 139, range 80 west. And I, on
Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a.m.
on the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the
court house in the city of Bismarck, in the
county and territory, proceed to sell all the
real estate and interest of the above named
Anstey Grav, and to the above described prop-
erty to satisfy said judgment and costs amounting
to Six Hundred and Eight Dollars and Forty
cents, together with all accruing costs of sale,
and interest on the same from the 17th day of
June, 1882, at the rate of seven per cent per
annum, at public auction to the highest bidder for
cash.

FLANNERY & WELHERY,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ALEXANDER MCFENZIE Sheriff.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., June 20, 1882.

3-7

INSURANCE

FIRE AND MARINE

In the Following Companies:

Springfield - \$1,361,948 00

Western, Toronto - 1,150,542 00

Firemen's Fund - 811,673 00

Star of New York - 608,803 00

S. Paul Fire and Marine 558,483 00

American Central - 550,296 00

\$5,042,045 00

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article for family or

personal use, in any

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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid.....\$1.00
Three months, postage paid.....3.00
Six months.....5.00
One year.....10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

THE NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

To-day there is photographed on the public mind a terrible picture. Shadow-like, yet with distinctness, there steals over all the land the memory of the assassination of President Garfield. At half past nine on the morning of Saturday, July 2, 1881, the president, arm-in-arm with his friend and state counselor, Secretary Blaine, entered the ladies' room of the Baltimore & Ohio depot, in Washington. The president was joyous as a schoolboy at the threshold of his long summer release from study and confinement. With a full heart he talked to his companion of the prosperity of the administration, and the great happiness which he anticipated in the society of his family and of old college friends in Massachusetts, whom he was soon to meet. Thus, arm-in-arm, and heart unto heart, the president and his chief adviser entered the station. In that fateful room there crawled a something like a man, a loathsome animal, whose soul has aptly been described as a "lurid, arid, acrid intelligence, unguided by conscience, unwarmed by love," a result of inscrutable laws of the universe. Suddenly the deafening roar of a heavily charged pistol filled the room, quickly followed by a second report. With horror-lifted hands and eyes blanched with the awfulness of the scene, as its tremendous import flashed upon them, the people beheld through the powder smoke the form of the loved president of the United States sink in deadly anguish to the floor, never to rise again in manly strength and usefulness. The whole world knew in a few hours the desolation that a scatter-brained idiot had wrought in the heart of the young republic. From far-distant lands beyond the sea flashed instant heart-felt messages of sympathy and hope. The unassuming citizen who from the millions of men had been raised up by his countrymen and invested with the crown of authority, received the tribute of love from the crowned heads of all christendom.

The wretched assassin escaped the immediate violence of the multitude, but the curse of the nation was upon him, and constant vigilance was required to prevent his summary taking off by self-appointed executioners. Cooler heads had to protect him even from the deadly resentment of those whose duty it was to shield him from danger. The thirst for vengeance was in no degree allayed until the result of the trial gave assurance that the penalty of Guiteau's enormous iniquity would be paid in adequate measure.

The world can never forget the dumb, heroic fight of the stricken president against the death which, as the physicians now tell us, was inevitable from the first. Whoever has heard the public discourse of Gen. Garfield must have been forcibly struck by the peculiarly calm yet iron-like strength of his exordium. In short, sensible utterances, cutting easily and clearly into the understanding of his auditors, he was wont to link conviction into conviction in their minds, till they felt a force as of an iron chain, binding them to his position. There seemed to be something of this careful husbandry of physical strength—his endeavor to extend his resources of endurance and resistance to their farthest limit—in his grim battle with the forces of disease engendered by the poisonous bullet. When future generations shall read the history of the president's struggle in the white house and at Long Branch, they cannot fail to be thrilled with the high dramatic interest which pervades it. The sublime mingling of love and heroism in the bearing of the stricken wife; the heart-touching incredulity of the fond, doting mother, on being told of "James'" death; the daily visits of grave and reverend senators, and of the disordered and bewildered cabinet. And then, where in all history shall we find an incident to equal in dramatic power the mixed majesty and simple homespun pathos of that sad, hushed journey of the dying chief magistrate from the white house to the sea, when, as the train passed, toilers in field and workshop, paused from their work, and stood reverently with bowed and uncovered heads?

But the brave spirit of Garfield had to cope with a power which is beyond the power of mortal man. The finite must, perchance, yield to the infinite. He sleeps peacefully on the shores of the beautiful lake, within the borders of the great state

whose interests he had served so long and nobly.

To-day the last act of the great tragedy will be enacted. The hideous assassin will meet his death on the scaffold, and "Doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust from whence he sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Year after year the government under the direction of an efficient corps of engineers has been improving the upper Missouri river, removing rocks here, building wing dams there, etc. The party now at work embraces about fifty officers and men. The United States steamer Emily is also engaged in the work, together with several barges. She handles with ease five barges loaded with one hundred tons of rock each, but only downstream. The engineers commenced work this season at Gallatin rapids where the barges were laid on the bank all winter. After caulking them ready for service they took them to a point below, where rocks could be gathered and quarried, and loaded them and towed them down the river to the dam at Dauphin Rapids where the rocks were put where they would do the most good and another load taken on and in like manner run down the river and deposited at McGarry's bar. Another load was there taken on and run down and deposited at Snake point dam, and so on working down the river leaving five or six hundred tons of rock at each of the dams that have been put in, and when the river falls this material will be on hand to fill any break that may be made in the dams or to extend them if necessary. If congress could appreciate the vast extent and importance of this upper Missouri country, and appropriate a decent amount of money, the river can be made navigable to Fort Benton at all seasons, no matter what the stage of water may be. The fact has been developed also that barges can be towed down the Missouri river when the water is at a good stage, and the time is not far distant when the wheat of North Dakota and Montana can be shipped down the river to the seaboard at a less rate than it can now be shipped by rail to Duluth. Fleets of barges, it has been demonstrated, can be floated down the Missouri with as much safety as down the Ohio, and for at least three months in the year, which is about as long as the Ohio is used for heavy barge tows. The importance of this barge system to those living along the line of the Missouri river can scarcely be comprehended. It will revolutionize transportation and place the people along two thousand miles of the Missouri within as easy reach of markets as those living on the Ohio. Delegate Pettigrew has reason to hope that the appropriation this year will be made at least \$200,000 for the further prosecution of this work, although no particular point excepting in general terms above Sioux City will be designated in the bill.

Through the liberality of the North Pacific management several hundred excursionists have been sent over the North Pacific this spring, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Miles City, and the TRIBUNE has yet to meet a single person connected with these excursions who was not pleased with the country. The excursionists were all professional men and many of them men of means, and not a few dropped off long enough to take in the points of interest or excellence of the country and not a few invested. All have returned to their homes with new ideas in regard to the vastness of our country, and with new ideas in relation to our resources.

It was recently rumored that James-town was to have another daily evening issue of the Capital. Upon hearing of this, McClure rustled around town and secured the names of the leading business men to a protest against the move, on the ground that it would siphon the interests of the town to have two half-fed sheets published.

THE German capitalists who accompanied President Villard on his recent trip over the line were so impressed with the Missouri slope that they have since purchased several sections of land in Burleigh and Kidder counties.

THAT Dakota and Montana are not nor never have been subject to disastrous cyclones is proven by the fact that the trees skirting the various rivers bear no evidence of such phenomena.

A JONAH has evidently made his home on the North Pacific railroad track in the neighborhood of Spiritwood, extending his limits to take in Sanborn and Eldridge. More accidents have befallen trains in that vicinity during the past six months than have occurred on the entire line of the road for the past two years. A freight train was derailed at Eldridge last week Wednesday, and on Friday the Fargo accommodation train was ditched at Sanborn. The Jamestown Alert says that the disaster was caused by a washout. The engine and several cars passed safely over, but the track gave way in the passage of the train and sent two cars of railroad iron, one car of horses, the caboose and

passenger coach into the ditch, in promiscuous and crashing confusion. The passengers, of whom there were several, were tumbled about in very rough style, and though all were more or less stunned or bruised, none were seriously injured. There was, however, a fearful slaughter of horses, three of which fifteen in all—were killed outright, several others fatally injured, and the remainder crippled more or less. If the wreck had occurred a short distance farther on the whole crew would have gone down to rise no more in the lake. Like all other accidents and disasters, it was not so bad as it might have been.

A short time ago, an item in the Press and Dakotan, stated that a bunch of rye had been brought in from the Stone farm which measured eighty inches in length. Whereupon, Dan Scott the agricultural editor of Bismarck TRIBUNE, wickedly remarked that the statement was the tallest kind of a lie, meaning to reflect upon our veracity. Feeling grieved over the remark of so excellent a man, and wishing to assure Daniel that the Press and Dakotan's tongue is not crooked, and also to give him and his friends an opportunity to feast their wondering eyes upon a sample of the productions of the south, we have sent him by express a bunch of rye from the same field. It measures eighty-five inches in length, having grown five inches while Dan was calling us a liar. This will probably be the first instance in his checkered career wherein he has received a sample of rye done up in a piece of brown paper and tacked to a seven foot scantling.—Yankton Press 23.

In the matter of taste the rye would have been preferable in the juice, done up in a neat, flint glass flask. Still it will be received with pleasure in its raw state and placed on exhibition among our agricultural curiosities.

THE taxpayers of Lawrence county, in the Black Hills, intend to get even with their defaulting county officials. On the 17th instant they caused a suit to be entered against the bondsmen of Robt. Neill, late treasurer of that county. The suit is for the full amount of the bond, which had been given for \$50,000, although that amount falls short of the amount claimed that the county is short. The allegation sets forth a shortage of account to the amount of \$6,153 as cash collected for taxes; also bonds to the amount of \$14,000 issued to Neill and \$3,000 issued to McKinis, and interest which the county had paid upon the \$17,000 bonds to March 1, 1882, of \$4,533.39, and the further contemplated interest upon the aforesaid \$17,000 of bonds until the date of their redemption, which is twenty years from issue, or July 1, 1899, amounting to \$29,446.61, making a total that plaintiff claims is short by reason of the transactions enumerated of \$57,153. Suing for interest on the amount stolen is a new departure on the frontier.

In the vernacular of the frontier, "A b-a-d man" (a cutter and a shooter) "generally dies with his boots on." There are but a few exceptions to this rule. The same rule held good in antislavery times, but the ancients put it differently. They said, "He who liveth by the sword shall die by the sword." The saying is receiving verification every day on the frontier. The latest demonstration of the adage comes from Tombstone. Jim Levy, formerly of Deadwood, a man who was always ready to make a gun fight, and who had marked to his account the credit of "killing his man," was sent over the range in the mining metropolis of Arizona on the 6th inst. He was killed in a manner similar to that in which he killed his last man at Cheyenne, Wyo. He was shot from the opposite side of the street by a gambler with whom he previously had a row. No one on earth, perhaps, will mourn Levy's death. The world is better without such men.

WHEN Gov. Ordway assumed the functions of his office, he concluded that the ruler of a territory wasn't very big potatoes without an army to back him up. Accordingly he applied to the general government for 2,000 stand of small arms for, the militia he designed to organize. But the shooting irons were so long in arriving at Yankton that the governor's war spirit died out and now they are held there subject to freight charges, amounting to about \$300. As there is no territorial fund from which this freight could be paid, the arms were not delivered and now an order comes from the arsenal to ship them back, the government becoming responsible for the freight both ways. The guns were regularly issued to the territory of Dakota for its militia, and it is only the failure to pay freight charges that renders their return necessary. The TRIBUNE suggests that a subscription be taken up throughout the territory to take the guns out of soak.

HORSE thieves, hotel thieves, footpads, chicken thieves, pickpockets, sneak thieves and several other varieties of thieves are enjoying a grand picnic throughout Dakota and Montana this season. Reports of their operations come to the TRIBUNE from every quarter. The Grand Forks Plaindealer of the 24th inst. publishes the following:

"A detective to-day noticed on the afternoon train arriving in the city a party of four professional sneak thieves who are following the races, and who have made a sneak on the rooms in hotels and private houses in other towns, capturing watches, loose change or anything they could get their hands on. They were immediately pointed out to Mayor McCormack, who gave them away to the police. They will be closely watched, and will be jugged if they attempt any crooked business in Grand Forks. Citizens would do well to pocket their revolvers and be on their guard."

A MAN in Montana writes to the Helena Independent of the 18th to learn the difference between emigrant and immigrant. He says he has seen it used by the Montana papers so variously that he is a little confused. The Independent confesses to having been mixed a little at times with regard to the difference between the two, but says those leaving a country are emigrants, and those coming into a country are immigrants. For instance, Norwegians stampeding to America are emigrants while leaving their own country, and while arriving in America they are immigrants. We don't know exactly what they are while on the ocean, but generally they are sea-sick. To determine whether a person is an emigrant or an immigrant it is only necessary to find out whether he is going away from you or coming toward you. It all depends on which way his face is turned.

THE newspapers and reputable citizens of Fort Benton are at work purifying the moral atmosphere of that town. They have already sent a number of hard characters down the Missouri river by the steamer Benton, but judging by the subjoined paragraph from the Benton Record of the 16th inst., there are still a few left there:

"The vigilance committee has done some work already, but we are authorized to ex-

tend a warning to a class of loathsome, beastly creatures in town, who subsist upon the money of prostitutes, from whom they extort their sale and degraded means of a livelihood. Such men, if they can be called men, must leave town, as they will be no longer tolerated in Benton. The committee have the names of a majority of these curs, and will act summarily upon their cases if necessary."

A COVERED flume in Helena, Montana, became clogged recently and flooded a corral. A board was removed, and with a pitchfork the obstruction was taken out. The first fork full brought up the headless and legless trunk of a child. While the men still stood examining the tiny skeleton, a drove of horses which were confined in the corral, became excited at something, and in a frightened manner rushed to the end of the corral where the men stood. The whole herd passed over the dead child and in so doing stepped on it scores of times, and with their hundred feet breaking the little bones into small pieces and scattering and trampling them into the deep mud past recovery.

Sioux City Journal, 23: "Bud Taylor, of the Yankton Herald, was in town yesterday on his way home from the Canton constitutional convention. There were over a hundred delegates present from various parts of the territory, he said, and much enthusiasm. The real purpose of the convention was to arrange for the framing of a prohibition constitution, when a constitution is needed. To this end leagues are to be formed all over the coming state. The business of these leagues will be to secure the selection of temperance men to the constitutional convention, when one is called."

THE New York Graphic has started an absurd report to the effect that the North Pacific railroad company is hard pressed for funds, and that there is a likelihood that further construction will have to be suspended on account of the refusal of the government to accept the last 300 miles of the road, thus depriving the company of \$7,500,000. There's nothing in it. At no time since the commencement of the great undertaking was there so much activity in the matter of construction along the line, as at present.

A FORT MACLEOD correspondent says that the Indian question in that section is assuming rather a gloomy aspect. Horse stealing is an every day occurrence, regardless of whom they steal from, whites or Indians. A war party of Blood Indians returned to that place recently. They claimed to have cleaned out eight lodges of Crees in the vicinity of Fort Walsh. The authorities are encouraging them in going to war against each other. He expects trouble with them before long that may be serious.

The following is the table of distances from St. Paul to Helena by the North Pacific:

St. Paul	20
Fargo	271
Bismarck	196
Glendive	219
Miles City	79
Forbes	44
Bullings (near Coulson)	109
Benson's Landing	15
Bozeman	25
Gallatin City	29
Helena	70

THE Dakota Daily Leader and the Grand Forks Daily News are the latest daily newspaper ventures in the Dakota territory. The former was born on the 19th inst. and the latter on the 25th. The Leader is a five column sheet, edited by E. T. Gressey. The news has not yet come to hand. We know of it only from hearsay and therefore cannot speak of its appearance, etc. Grand Forks now has three daily newspapers. The Leader is published at Huron.

A DENVER, Col., special dispatch says that Brick Pomeroy is back again. He went to Denver three years ago with less than \$2 in his pockets, and inside of a year his income from the sale of mining stocks was \$10,000 daily. All this money went into his mining schemes, excepting that drawn to satisfy his extravagant notions.

DAKOTA Herald, 24: "Secretary Hand's term of office expires in August, and as it is not at all probable that he will be re-appointed, the coveted congressional nomination is very important to him. After a steady pull of over sixteen years at the public teat, it would be hard indeed for Hand to let go."

INDIANS are now being treated like white men in Montana. Whenever they attempt to murder a pale face they are arrested and put under bonds. They ought not object to this new departure. The only ground for a kick is they are never able to obtain the necessary security.

The Miles City deputy sheriffs hunt escaped prisoners with dogs. A prisoner who escaped from the county jail at that place on the night of the 22d inst., by cutting his way out with a pair of scissors was being hunted, according to the Daily Press, with a pack of dogs.

CHAIRMAN INMAN, of the territorial democratic committee, has called a meeting of that body at Elk Point, D. T., on July 18th, next. The time and place for the holding of the coming territorial convention will be fixed at that time.

MAJOR J. W. PATRICK of Missouri colony fame, is reported dead. He died in his cabin in the Montana mining districts, according to report.

TWO Chapters of Romance.

There seems to be considerable romance in the composition of the younger portion of the Alderson family, of the Bozeman Courier. Matt W., assistant editor of the Courier, went east about two months ago to join his fortunes with those of a lady teacher in a deaf mute asylum, but extending his journey to Dalton, he loved and was captured by one of New England's fair daughters, named Martha Rice. His old love was given the "shake" and the fair Martha became his bride. Mamie, sister of Matt W., left her home in Bozeman to go to New England to witness her brother's marriage. After that interesting ceremony she turned her face homeward, arriving in Bismarck Tuesday evening. On the same day there arrived from Miles City M. L. Russell, brother-in-law of Myers, the cattle king. The two met at the Sheridan, and in a short time Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Episcopal church, was rustled up and the twain were united in the sacred bonds. They left for Miles by Wednesday's

train, happy as only young people with romance in their souls can be under such delightful circumstances.

Telegraphic Ticks.

Davitt sails for Liverpool July 6. Lord Chesham, of England, is dead. Vennor predicts a rainy July and a stormy August.

The Hillsdale boat crew have arrived in London.

Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter are in Washington.

The prohibition amendment was defeated in Iowa by 5,700 majority.

JAMES Hill & Sons, Russia merchants of London, Eng., have failed for £140,000.

The estimated property loss by the recent Iowa hurricane is \$3,000,000.

Wade Hampton declines to be a candidate for governor of South Carolina.

Henry Ward Beecher endorses the strike of the New York freight handlers.

The Maine democrats unanimously nominated Plaisted for governor.

Two Chinamen were transmogrified into Americans yesterday in a Philadelphia court.

The fight in the house this week over the Garfield funeral expenses promises to be very hot.

Eikhoff's jewelry store, at Grand Rapids, Mich., was robbed Tuesday night of \$1,000 in goods.

"California Jim," who killed City Marshal Stevens, of La Crosse, was pursued by citizens and killed.

Secretary Teller endorses Delegate Pettigrew's bill for the opening up of the Sioux reservation.

The democrats of Gen. Rosecrans' district in California have nominated the general for congress.

Ex-Secretary Blaine will make several speeches in Maine during the coming summer campaign.

Senator Windom has introduced a bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Winona, Minnesota.

Excitement prevails at Wilkesbarre, Pa., over the threatened caving in of a Delaware & Hudson coal mine.

It is rumored that Col. R. M. Newport will assume the office of insurance commissioner of Minnesota in a few days.

Manager Abbey has concluded arrangements with Mrs. Langtry to make a tour of the United States next season.

Mr. Law, wife of a well known citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., en route to the Orient, was killed.

The Bismarck Tribune.

River News.

(From daily, 27th.)

The river is still coming up at this point and also at Stevenson. It raised an inch at the latter point yesterday, but fell six inches at Buford and two at Benton. The big fall at Buford is no doubt owing to the running out of the Yellowstone. The decline will reach Bismarck in a day or two, and from that time on through the summer the current will continue to recede toward the low water channel. It is thought that the fall will be slow, thus affording a good steamboating stage of water throughout the season.

The fast packet Far West, of the Peck line, will leave for Sioux City this evening. She expects to make the round trip in ten days. At Sioux City she will load with Indian supplies for Poplar River and intermediate agencies. Our old facetious friend, Jim Wise will remain on the Far West as pilot and take her down the river and back. Capt. Bells and Clerk Wood say they couldn't enjoy life without Jeems on the boat.

The Jo-ephine, down, passed the Coal Banks at 11 o'clock yesterday.

The Helena, up, passed Poplar River at 8:30 yesterday morning.

The key West, up, passed Buford at 11 p.m. on the 22d.

The Black Hills, up, passed Stevenson at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Ro., was at Poplar River on the evening of the 22d.

(From daily, 25th)

The arrival of the Big Horn for Fort Benton yesterday afternoon created a little stir on the river. Otherwise it was very quiet, and after the B. H. left, the entire river landing assumed the loneliness of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The fleet of steamers sat in the current as still as a flock of dead ducks on a country mill pond.

There was no stir about the great warehouses. They were suggestive of the habitation of bats and owls, and if the summer sunups of freight don't come along soon, the owl and the bat will take possession of some of them, and the coyote will burrow for a lair in the levee embankment. The landing at present is the dullest place in all this country. This idleness, however, will soon be disturbed by the arrival of freight, and when stillness in its signs supreme will be all still and hush, and the songs of the stevedores and deck hands will make music in the along the cutting river front.

The decline in the river reported from the upper reached this point. The flood began to ebb slowly yesterday, and telegrams arrived from Benton and the head of navigation on the Yellowstone show a general fall from Bismarck up. There was a low water at Stevenson yesterday and at 6 a.m. At Junction City the decline has been two and three feet during the last week, there now being only eight feet and even less on the rapids at Junction City.

The Red Cloud passed Poplar River Agency at 8 a.m. yesterday morning on her way to Benton.

The steamer Benton, up, passed Stevenson at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The river is now full of salmon fish, and the day before yesterday the Indians accomplished their object have a ready supply of salmon is always forthcoming. A small crew of stamping Indians congregated at the steamer's steaming ground, and as a matter of course the barrel of their conversation was salmon fishing, drumboating in the river, and the right spot for trout owner among the numerous in particular. The assembly was apparently a certain party, who during the course of conversation used bold powers to the go the whole of a narrative of facts, and local news, reading again, remarking that he had been born with the education that song of the team and Indians yet, he would have the fine race of boys on the side of the Indians.

On account of the continuous adjournment of the little boat referred to above, the river, including deeds of their river, as well as the river itself, was greatly increased.

According to the tales of daring rehearsed, the Missouri river must surely possess the strength of which heroes are made, but unfortunately they have tickled historians to concoct their exploits in song and story, rather than to dry the walk along the common bed where estuary to the river, and to the sea made of plumb in clay, and the upper river, pilot who has written the pages of the great local history, the upper river entry is Capt. Dave Campbell, at present pilot of the steamer Helene, on the Yellowstone, but it is Capt. Campbell was on that steamer himself in two others left the steamer to intercept him to the interior. They did not get far from the river before a number of Indians charged the party. One of the Indians' companions had his horse killed, but ran and received fatal wounds besides. This occurred while they were retreating. The wounded man called upon his companions to help him. Campbell was too brave to do so, and his companion fled, turned the opposite way, whose name we did not ascertain, followed him. They picked up their wounded comrade and holding him between them, made as rapidly as possible towards the boat. One of the pursuing Indians whose house was much nearer the steamer, attempted to run upon the whites and bag the trio, but his animal became unmanageable and sprang over the Indians in his saddle, scalped him, and got safely to the steamer with his wounded man. But he had a very close call.

The Indian's scalp nearly cost him his own, as the balance of the band would have to have it had not assistance arrived to the boat. The wounded man died and was buried on the Yellowstone at the scene of the tragedy. The Indian's scalp ornamented Capt. Dave's pilot house for a long time. It is now in a St. Louis museum.

(From daily, 27th.)

The river is falling quite rapidly at this point. The tide has receded about one foot from its high water limits since it began to decline on Saturday last. The water is taking a tumble all the way to Benton. During yesterday and the day before it fell eight inches at Stevenson, six at Buford and thirteen at Benton.

Freight for up river points is beginning to come in from the east again. It is estimated that the arrival of freight now amounts to about ten cars a day on an average.

The Wyoming is at Benton. She will probably leave there to-day for down the river, to St. Louis.

The Red Cloud is also at Benton.

The Big Horn was above Stevenson Sunday evening.

The Black Hills, up, passed Buford yesterday morning.

The Butte, up, passed the Coal Banks yesterday.

The Josephine will reach Bismarck from above, this morning, and will load at once

for her fourth Benton trip. Thus she is keeping from one to three round trips ahead of all the other boats on the river. She is bailed to go out Wednesday.

The Gen. Terry will clear for Miles City this morning from Bismarck.

Mr. L. P. Baker, the Bismarck agent of the Power line of steamers, is this year handling the freight consigned to the line in a manner that gives universal satisfaction to shippers. He is indeed the best manager the line has ever had, and has not only succeeded in handling the steamboat freight with great rapidity and without a blunder, but has been instrumental in bringing about a new order of things among incompetent agents of the North Pacific railroad. Nearly all the delays of last year, which in some cases nearly ruined the shippers, were due to bad management on the part of the railroad officials. For want of freight yards and warehouses more than half the freight that should have gone through to Bismarck was switched off at Fargo and allowed to remain there for months. Confusion worse confounded prevailed throughout the season, but this year all consignments are handled with smoothness and dispatch.—Benton Record, June 15.

The TRIBUNE has no desire to detract an iota of credit from Capt. Baker. He is an energetic and competent general agent. But the assertion that the railroad company mismanaged its business last year should not be allowed to go abroad uncontradicted. Owing to the great flood in the Missouri river during the spring of 1881, and the lateness of the season when the freight began to move up the long artery, over 400 cars of freight consigned to upper river points, accumulated in the railroad yard in Bismarck, and the railroad company was accordingly compelled to switch cars loaded with Montana freight off at Fargo, as there was not sufficient track accommodation here. Hence the blame for the delay in the delivery of Montana freight in 1881 must be charged to the flood in the Missouri and not to the North Pacific.

(From daily, 28th.)

The river is still falling at Bismarck. It declined a foot at Stevenson yesterday, and five inches at Benton. The current at the latter place is now only four feet and one inch above low water mark. The fall in the Yellowstone yesterday, according to the measurement at Junction City, was twenty inches, leaving only seven feet in the channel.

The steamer Wyoming left Benton for St. Louis yesterday. She has a full cargo of cattle for this point.

The Red Cloud is on her way down. She cleared from Benton yesterday morning.

The Rosebud and the Butte reached head of navigation yesterday.

The steamer Benton, up, passed Buford yesterday.

The Josephine, which returned from Benton daylight yesterday morning, is loading and expects to clear for head of navigation on her fourth trip of the season this evening.

The Gen. Terry will bring down a load of dry hides from the upper Yellowstone. She is expected here this week. Col. Akin will come down by her.

Benton Record, 15: "The captain of the steamer Benton says he never saw the Missouri so high during the June freshet as it is this year. The river has been much higher, however, as may be proved by referring to the Record files for 1875, '76 and '77. In those years the water was level with the tops of the banks, and it was feared at one time that the town would be washed out. But the highest river occurred in 1869, when the water overflowed the banks, reached inside the old fort and was two feet deep at the gates. Should heavy rains prevail in the Big Muddy would perhaps be one alarmingly high, but the danger from the overflow at Benton was never serious, owing to the opposite shore being much lower than the Benton bottom."

Benton Record, 15: "The good steamer Benton deserves a flag from the citizens of Benton. She has been plowing the waters of the upper Missouri just seven years this season, and was the first steamer ever owned and run by a resident of the territory. The Benton was also the first boat to resuscitate the upper Missouri traffic after the Union Pacific railroad had apparently given it a death blow, and was mainly instrumental in killing the town of Carroll, Benton's old birthplace. She is the luckiest craft of the upper Missouri just seven years this season, and was the first steamer ever owned and run by a resident of the territory. The Benton was also the first boat to resuscitate the upper Missouri traffic after the Union Pacific railroad had apparently given it a death blow, and was mainly instrumental in killing the town of Carroll, Benton's old birthplace. 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TELEGRAPHIC

The Doomed Assassin.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The cabinet decided to advise the president not to interfere in Guiteau's case. Guiteau said this morning to the guards that he was prepared to go, and would just as leave be hung to-day as to wait till Friday. At this time news of the adverse decision on the petition for a reprieve had not reached the jail, but he did not seem to be in any way interested in the result. Rev. Dr. Hicks called about 11:30 and remained an hour. He informed Guiteau of the result of the efforts in his behalf. This announcement did not seem to have a depressing effect upon him, and he talked as cheerfully as ever. He expressed some feeling because the president had referred the subject of his respite to the attorney general, saying that President Arthur should have taken the responsibility himself; that he (the prisoner) had not appealed to the cabinet, but to the president, and as his act had made him president, the least he could do was to respite him for a short time till the case could be heard in the supreme court. He then repeated that he was God's man, and was in good hands, and asked Dr. Hicks to be at his side when he was hanged, saying he would die for his inspiration, feeling that God would justify him in the other world. He had now no personal interest in the matter, but he felt for the nation, which would suffer in the event of his being hanged.

This morning the rope which is to be used in the execution was put up for the occasion. It is a fine piece of manilla, originally $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but which has been stretched until it is now but $\frac{3}{4}$, and is forty-six feet long. The death warrant has been prepared by the deputy clerk of the court, and will be signed Monday and sent to Warden Crocker. The time designated for the execution is between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., June 30, 1882.

Interceding for Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Miss Chevalier, of Boston, secretary of the National Society for the Protection of the Insane, accompanied by Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of Newark, Dr. W. W. Golding, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane, and Rev. W. W. Hicks, pastor of the Tabernacle, and who is now acting as Guiteau's spiritual adviser, had an interview with the president, and presented a petition praying for a reprieve in the case of Guiteau, and for the creation of a scientific commission to determine upon the sanity or insanity of the condemned man. The petition is signed by a number of medical experts, who state their conviction that Guiteau is insane, and urge the propriety of such a commission. Drs. Beard and Golding advanced arguments in support of a petition. One of the points made by Dr. Beard was that Guiteau had no trial, the so-called trial being merely an exhibition. He said it was the strongest case of insanity ever in court. The case was lost only through the incompetency of Scoville, which was as prominent as the insanity of his client. The president listened patiently, and taking the papers, said they would be considered. They will be referred to the attorney general for a report. All other papers previously received bearing on this case have been similarly referred.

A Great Blow at Independence.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 23.—Word was received at 10 o'clock to night of a heavy wind and rain storm along the lines of the Illinois Central railroad west during the afternoon, with great damage at Independence. The storm struck that city a little before 5 o'clock and wrought great destruction. Fences were torn up, barns wrecked, houses leveled and trees uprooted. The windmill of the Illinois Central road was blown down and many houses and buildings unroofed. The depot of the Burlington and Cedar Rapids railroad is said to be a wreck. Sells' circus exhibited at Independence, but fortunately the blow came up after the performance was over, and the crowd had dispersed. The circus tent was badly damaged, and one wagon containing animals was lifted bodily from the ground and carried some distance. Many people were in town and many of their horses were killed by the flying debris, and their wagons smashed. Two men were killed, but it is impossible to obtain their names.

The Jews in Manitoba.

TORONTO, June 23.—A London cable says: A cable from Messrs. Mark Samuel, of Toronto, and Louis Davies, of Montreal, has aroused considerable interest in England, especially among farmers, mechanics and laborers who have been contemplating removing to the northwest. A dispatch says that the Jewish refugees who arrived in Manitoba are suffering severely, and strongly dissuades a further emigration to Canada. The Jewish Chronicle urges a discontinuance of Jewish emigration to Manitoba. Mr. Samuel says the immigration of Jewish refugees has been increasing so rapidly that they deemed it necessary to take prompt action. He says the refugees in Manitoba are not actually suffering at present, but if the Mennonite house committee were to send the refugees in such numbers as they have been doing we could not handle them.

Belligerent Squatters.

FORT TOTTEN, D. T., June 23.—Considerable trouble and some fighting is going on over on the north side of the lake. There are several hundred squatters there, and some, it is claimed, are holding more land than the law allows. The new settlers come into the country and try to squat on the land which these parties claim, and a fight ensues in which knives and revolvers are freely used. As yet no one has been killed, although one man named Hance was struck with a club and seriously hurt. A party of twenty is trying to hold a fine tract of timber of over 3,600 acres. They will not state where their stakes are, or where or how much they claim. They are thus able to cover a great deal more territory than the law allows. Trouble is anticipated and the fort commandant threatens to interfere to prevent bloodshed.

A Texas Picnic.

GALVESTON, June 23.—News Houston special: Early yesterday forenoon at Emancipation grounds Chas. F. Witham was fired upon by a negro and instantly killed. As Deputy

Marshal Glass was lifting the body of the dead man he was fired upon, the bullet entering the right shoulder and coming out at the side of the neck. A colored boy was killed by a stray bullet, and a negro named Spencer was also shot in the back of the neck by the deputy, went to his assistance, but was disarmed and ejected from the grounds. A notorious negro policeman, Ed. Jameson, was arrested as one of the murderers of the Witham and Frank Buford's party for shooting Deputy Glass.

A Terrible Report.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 24.—A dispatch just received by the Register from Fort Dodge says M. and St. L. dispatches say the town of Emmetsburg, Ia., was blown to pieces this morning by a tornado, and over 100 people killed. The Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern trains are blown from the track, and one on the Milwaukee and St. Paul wrecked. There are reports that three or four more towns in that locality are blown to pieces.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Des Moines agent of the associated press telegraphs as follows: "We are not able as yet to get any more news of the reported disaster at Emmetsburg, as the wires are all down, and Emmetsburg is naturally isolated, but I have telegraphed every point near that place to give us details."

The Eastern Strikes.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 26.—The freight handlers here, sympathizing with their fellow laborers in New York and Jersey City, refused to unload six barges containing 1,200 tons of west bound freight.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The granite block street pavers employed by the city struck to-day for increased wages, which were refused. They demand \$4 per day.

BOSTON, June 26.—About 300 girls employed by the Columbia rubber company, struck to-day.

ROCHESTER, June 26.—Five thousand representatives of the Knights of Labor paraded the streets this afternoon and then held a mass meeting to take action upon the penal code. They were addressed by George W. Blair, of New York, and David Healy, of Rochester. Both speakers denounced the penal code in the present form. Resolutions were passed with great enthusiasm demanding the repeal of the entire penal code on the first assembling of the legislature.

JERSEY CITY, June 26.—Gov. Ludlow to-day issued a proclamation to the strikers stating that the military will be promptly brought to the aid of the civil authorities in suppressing all disturbances.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—About half the miners in the Clearfield region are on a strike to-day. The operators claim they are unable to advance wages on account of the decrease in prices.

The Striking Freight-Slingers.

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey, June 24.—The strikers made a raid to-night upon the yard of the Erie company and West Bergen tunnel and all the yardmen and switchmen working there quit work.

JERSEY CITY, June 24.—A conference between the railroad officials and the municipal authorities was held to-night at the office of Supt. Jackson, of the Pennsylvania railroad. After a long debate the police commissioners resolved to have a large number of special police sworn in for the protection of the various railroads at the expense of the company. No action was taken as to the demands of the strikers. The sheriff of Hudson county to-day visited Gov. Ludlow at Trenton and informed him of the state of affairs. The governor said he was prepared to act on the first intimation that troops were needed.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The freight handlers at pier 33, North river, have struck, refusing to handle freight for the Hudson River and Western railroad.

The Garfield Monument.

COLUMBUS, O., June 23.—A certificate of incorporation of the Garfield National Monument association was filed to-day with the secretary of state. The purpose of the association is to receive contributions for erecting and preserving a monument in Lake View cemetery, near Cleveland, in memory of James A. Garfield, and hold the title to any real estate necessary or appropriate to that corporation. The incorporators include Gov. Foster and ex-President Hayes. A board of directors will be elected in a short time, made up from citizens and corporations of other states.

Teller and Turtle Mountain.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Representative Washburn, of Minnesota, has had an interview with the secretary of the interior with reference to the question of opening up the Turtle mountain reservation in Dakota. The secretary indicated unmistakably that he had no doubt that the Indians had no title to the lands. He also left Mr. Washburn to infer that while congress was in session, and had the matter before it, he did not think it was proper for him to take action in the matter, but that he would do so immediately upon the adjournment of congress, provided that congress itself did not take any action.

Grand Army Officers.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The National Encampment, G. A. R., elected the following officers: Commander-in-chief, Paul Vandervoort, Nebraska; senior and junior vice-commanders, E. W. Ross, of Maryland, and J. S. Bangs, of Maine. There was a grand display of fire works and illuminations in all parts of the city, while the shipping at the docks and harbor was dressed in a variety of colored lights.

A Misplaced Switch.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 23.—A misplaced switch caused a collision to-night between a freight and passenger train, ruining an engine, two freight cars and baggage cars. The passenger engineer was killed and the fireman seriously injured. The passengers were badly shaken up. The track was blocked for several hours. The section boss has been arrested for criminal negligence.

A Gilt Edged Steal.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Mr. O'Brien Owens, teller of the Third National Bank of this city, was arrested about 12 o'clock to-night, charged with the embezzlement of \$150,000 of the funds of the bank. Very little is known of the affair at this writing, but it is said Owens' operations have extended over several years and have been very carefully concealed.

When the Statesmen Homeward Fly.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The house to-day adopted a resolution to adjourn July 10. The

day was consumed in a stormy debate on the bill reducing internal revenue taxation.

Prayers for Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Star publishes the following: The Rev. Dr. Hicks prefaced his sermon by asking the prayers of his congregation for "Charles J. Guiteau, who will, I believe, be hanged Friday next. Pray that his mind may be spiritually and truly illumined, and that God may have mercy on him." The doctor added that he desired here and now to enter his solemn and earnest protest against the bloodthirsty, vindictive and fiendish spirit that seems to have taken possession of so large a portion of the people of the country. He denounced this almost national clamor for Guiteau's blood as being not only unchristian, and unholy, and inhuman—it is murder under protection of law.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Guiteau said to Dr. Hicks to-day: "Don't go to President Arthur any more. Let him come to you. I have nothing more to ask of him. If it is so decided I appeal to the higher court. God will judge between him and me."

Three suspicious looking persons appeared at the jail last night. They were very anxious to be admitted.

Dr. O. P. Hathaway, of Chicago, writes Miss Chevalier strongly approving her efforts to secure a respite.

The Great Storm.

ST. PAUL, June 26.—Reports from various points throughout the track of the great storm of Sunday and to-day indicate that crops have been very seriously damaged. Hail has destroyed all crops in Butler and Saunders counties, Nebraska. Four houses were blown to pieces at Rising, Neb., and hardly a window is left in the town. One mass of ice which crashed through the roof of a house during the storm weighed twenty-seven pounds. Four men were killed. Crops throughout the valley of the Mississippi and Wisconsin river valley are badly cut to pieces and beaten into the ground by hail and rain. A terrible gale swept over the township of Brighton, near Detroit, Mich., devastating a large area of farming lands.

That Manitoba Accident.

ST. PAUL, June 25.—A work train carrying fifty laborers was backing down to the Atwater gravel pit, near Willmar, on the Manitoba railway, yesterday, when the engine jumped the track and rolled down a ten foot embankment into a pool of water of considerable depth. A caboose and five flats followed. The slaughter of the laborers was terrible. Thirteen dead bodies were taken from the debris, and several others will die. The cause of the accident is a mystery.

The Remains of the Lost Explorers.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Lieut. Danenhower to-day had an interview with Secretary Chandler with reference to having the remains of the Jeannette crew found by Engle Melville transported to this country for burial. The secretary referred the matter to a special committee who will report upon the expediency of applying to congress for assistance in this matter.

Killed at the Throttle.

ST. PAUL, June 24.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Conductor Sykes' train, on the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, encountered a washout near Aurora, and before the engine could be reversed it plunged into the abyss. Engineer Messer was caught under the falling engine and killed, but his associates on the train escaped.

Big Accident but no Particulars.

ST. PAUL, June 24.—We have reliable information of a big railroad accident on the Manitoba road. Will give you particulars as soon as we can get them.

[The above was received at 2:40 a.m. At 5:30, as the TRIBUNE goes to press, nothing later has been learned.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Insanity and Self-Murder.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—G. C. Shewey, of Hillsdale, deputy collector of internal revenue, shot himself to-day and died a short time afterward. His mind has been affected for some weeks.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The case of Henry Forbes, a seaman of the steamer Maria Aurelio, who was admitted to the hospital Sunday, is now pronounced a clear case of yellow fever.

Northwestern Notes.

There are six white men and about fifty Chinese at Nine Mile camp, all busy mining!

It is thought the Northwestern Cattle company will declare a dividend this season of about eighteen per cent.

The Big Hole river is said to be literally alive with fish, but the water is now at too high a stage for successful angling.

The Bozeman board of health threatens chastisement by law to citizens failing to remove and bury dead animals within two days.

The increase of taxable property in nearly all the counties in Montana will be from twenty-five to fifty per cent. over last year.

Every available acre of ground that has ever been cultivated in Gallatin county, Mont., has been either seeded or planted this year.

A newspaper is to be started in Maiden, Maginnis district, soon, we understand. It is a good location, and a man of push and enterprise could do well there.

A stranger struck the town of Bozeman recently, and by means of forged letters and checks got away with \$10 in money, \$70 worth of clothes, and a saddle horse.

Wood has been received by Sheriff McKinzie, of Bozeman, that on Tuesday night five masked men visited and shot to death a man named Brady living near Sweet Grass.

It is reported that Messrs. Stephens, Black and Randall, Clark's Fork district, have \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of ore on the dump, all taken out of a fifty foot shaft on the Black Warrior.

The railroad company find their side track at Glendive too limited for the convenience of freight and passengers, and will soon construct more, there being but six miles of it at present. More will do no harm, as traffic increases during the summer.

Helena Herald, 16: "Yesterday evening, J. W. Johnson, under sheriff of Custer

county, arrived in Helena, having in charge five men who were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at the last term of court at Miles City. Below we give the names, crime and term of each: Geo. Gireaux, for bigamy, sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and to serve a term of five years in the penitentiary; Wm. Mitchell and Wm. Grover for grand larceny, one year each; Daniel Titus, murderer in the second degree, thirty years; and Thomas Keef for robbery, ten years. This morning the parties left on the coach for Deer Lodge."

The Maginnis Camp.

A gentleman who recently returned to Helena, from the Maginnis mines informed a reporter of the Independent that the camp is full of hard characters, and is, in his opinion, the hardest hole in the territory. Stock thieves are quite common in that section of country, and while he was there, he found it necessary to sleep in the stall with his horse, or he thinks it probable he would have been left afoot.

Very few of the mines there show much development as yet, and nearly all the mine owners are laying on their oars, waiting for capitalists to come along and buy them out. This is not the way to make the camp prosperous, and as a consequence new comers do not fare very well. Employment is entirely too scarce.

The Montana mine, owned by Hauser & Holter, has two shifts of four men at work taking out the ore. They are not pushing very much, but are working quietly along while awaiting the arrival of a quartz-mill, which has been ordered and is now on the road. A. M. Essler, superintendent, says there is now enough ore on the dump to pay for the mine at the purchase price.

The placer miners recently discovered on Moccasin mountain have so far yielded a nice quantity of coarse gold. One nugget taken out weighed \$16. These mines are unfortunately situated, however, there being no water for working them, except when furnished by the melting snows or the very infrequent showers.

With regard to the business of the camp the returned prospector states that the business houses consist of eight general merchandising establishments, one drug store, three barber shops and numerous saloons. He thinks the camp has been somewhat overestimated, but that it has a future, nevertheless. The principal trouble just at present is that it is suffering from too much boom.

The Collar Mine Stocked.

A correspondent of the TRIBUNE writes from Maiden, in the Maginnis district, under date of June 12th, that the Collar mine has been stocked for \$600,000. Here are his own words for it:

That is what the Collar is stocked for and they are selling stock at 50 per cent. (none assessable stock) which is selling like hot cakes.

They will go east soon when they will sell their stock, and while there will procure a mill, which they claim will be in operation this fall.

Parties from the Yellowstone, arrived here three days ago, with teams, scrapers, picks and shovels, when they set to work immediately to build a road from Maidenville to Fort Maginnis, which will be a toll road when completed. Everything looks up and we are bound to have a lively camp here this fall.

Our correspondent adds that he has sent the TRIBUNE a number of specimens of quartz from the leads in that camp, which will probably reach here in

Bismarck Improvements.

A call upon the contractors and builders develops the fact that about fifty buildings have been erected in Bismarck since the first of April. Nineteen by C. S. Weaver & Co., eighteen by John Hoagland and thirteen by other carpenters, not to speak of several important buildings now under construction and others under contract. Among the buildings erected are the following: J. R. Deckard, Baptist minister, a neat cottage; Hugh McDonald, a cozy dwelling; James Kenyon and Murdoch McKenzie, dwellings; Isaac Ross, the neat dwelling north of the Episcopal church; Joseph Hale, machinist's workshop 30x50, McLean & Macnider, a sixty foot granary and sheds 20x60 for agricultural implements; H. C. Sharpless, residence; Dr. Bentley, tenement house; W. D. Smith, furniture store and warerooms; P. F. Malloy, two new store rooms; Mrs. L. I. Strauss, a neat and roomy tenement house on lot adjoining the one built by her last fall; John Nichols, a very handsome residence; Joseph Fox, eminent house, Barney Flynn, residence; Mrs. F. E. Holly, a very neat and roomy residence; Alex. Duncan and Alfred Cressey, each residences; E. A. Williams, a handsome residence, now under construction; Dan Skelton, Conn. Malloy and John Larsen, each near residences; John Hoagland, a tenement house; Geo. B. Wilson, and M. L. M. and husband's residence, in the most pleasant part of the city; P. R. Smith, a large store room and warehouse for his constantly increasing trade, and John Gannon, a stone building with residence over head, now used by Alderson, Cutley Williams has fitted up and almost built a new several cozy dwellings for rent. Mr. Glitschka will move into his new stone building July 1. Bly & Thompson are just enclosing their new office building.

While the buildings spoken of above are all creditable structures (almost any of the buildings mentioned would rent from \$17 to \$25 per month) the crowning glory of the season will be the new Bismarck National Bank building, on which work has already commenced. It will be of brick, three stories in height, and one of the nicest in the west, costing upwards of \$15,000. Several other important buildings are contemplated, and the season's work will show remarkable progress made by Bismarck.

H. B. Mason & Co. are manufacturing brick, every fine quality indeed. Their works have a capacity of 20,000 per day. They have erected sheds for drying and manufacturing by machinery. Their present sheds are 24x96 and 32x112.

Little can be said of the water works, on which operations have commenced. Grounds for reservoirs have been purchased. They are 200 feet above Main street and will, of course, force water to any part of the city. Buildings have been put up, engine put in, etc., and in a short time it will be made to secure water by means of an artesian well. If this fails the water will be forced from the river. Therefore Bismarck will be provided this year with an abundant supply of water.

Of course there has been great improvement in the city outside of those mentioned above. Additions have been erected and extensions made, verandahs put on, fences built, and much paint used. Trees have been planted, and the florist has found much work to do. If the front streets of Bismarck could be changed in appearance by the erection of substantial bricks, the town would present an appearance of thrift that would attract the attention of all visitors and add volume to Bismarck's boom that would be of untold advantage.

A Visit to the Country.

No man can gain a proper conception of the agricultural wealth of Burleigh County, by even a ten years' residence in Bismarck. This is owing to the nature of the land in this immediate vicinity. He may be told of the vast belts of rich, rolling farming lands to the south, north or west of Bismarck, but yet while he may believe what is said on the subject he can not fully appreciate the fact.

These thoughts were suggested by a trip

to Farmer Marsh's farm. We left Bismarck early Sunday morning, and after a ride of about twenty miles out, gringer companion's country seat was reached. During the entire distance not a hundred acres of tillable land was seen, excepting, of course, the meadow lands, and they are limited enough. On our route, which led in a zig-zag course over the rolling sea of prairie, were many fine farms, a few of them, however, sporting more than semi-cultivation. The majority not that much. The greatest cultivation was found on J. A. Field's farm, six miles east of Bismarck, and on W. H. Thurs-ton's, six miles beyond. The former has seventy-five acres of wheat that stands two and a half feet. Next season he intends to plant as many acres of his half section as he can prepare for the seed. Mr. Thurston has between 500 and 600 acres in crop. This is one of the best farms in the county. Geo. Glass, who is located on the line of the route to Farmer Marsh's place, has an excellent ranch. He has forty acres in wheat and is turning the sod as fast as two teams can do it. Next season he hopes to have between 200 and 300 acres under cultivation. In fact every claim holder is hard at work, fully determined to make wheat growing a business in the future. The present grand prospects for an immense yield of No. 1 hard has produced this impetus, and we predict that where the virgin prairie is now the rule it will be the exception within the next three years. The greater portion of the whole country in the region of which we speak will be torn up and growing grain such land can not remain idle long, now that its capabilities have been demonstrated.

Farmer Marsh has one of the finest locations in the county. The railroad, five miles to the north, is in full view of his house for a long distance, and the frequent passage of the trains serve to break the monotony of rural life. While there we examined the character of the soil on his half section, by sinking a hole

to the depth four feet. It is probably unnecessary to say that the writer did not perform the labor. The top soil, to the depth of two feet, was similar to that found elsewhere in this country, but below that a strata of very black earth was encountered, which upon examination proved to contain a large percentage of lignite. This strata is one foot in thickness, and then a clay subsoil is reached. Upon discovering the lignite, Mr. Marsh added \$1,000 more to the value of his landed possessions.

Since our visit to the rural districts in the direction mentioned, we have become much impressed with the great future awaiting Burleigh county. It is bound to become one of the greatest in the territory. There is no power on earth to keep it in a second-class rank. The agricultural resources are within its boundaries and that's sufficient. Hence, Bismarck, the metropolis for not only this county, but the region of country extending hundreds of miles in every direction, has a no less promising future for becoming as great a city as Burleigh county has for becoming the greatest agricultural section of the new northwest.

Brave Bear's Sick Trick.

The secret of Brave Bear's recent illness in the Yankton county jail is explained by a successful ruse he played on the military authorities at Fort Lincoln in 1875. He was arrested at Standing Rock in that year by Judge Edgecliff, now of Mandan, for one of the many murders he has committed on the frontier. After suffering imprisonment at the fort for some time, and seeing no way of escape, he played sick. Purposefully exposing himself so as to settle a cold on his lungs to enable him to cough with ease and grace, he then refused food in order to emaciate his body and give himself the appearance of a sick Indian. When he had worked this racket a sufficient length of time he lacerated his gums and began spitting blood. This had the desired effect. The post surgeon pronounced his case quick consumption and had old Bear removed to the hospital on the hill, where he remained long enough to recuperate his wasted energies and then skipped out one dark night for the hostile camp. He was with Sitting Bull at the massacre of Custer and his command, and remained with that old and stubborn hostile during all his raids since '75 until he came in and was rounded up. No doubt in that time he improved every opportunity to indulge his blood-thirstiness by murdering the pioneers on our northwestern border. His success at Fort Lincoln evidently induced him to try the dodge on the jail authorities at Yankton, but it didn't work. It is to be hoped that the effort to obtain a commutation of his death sentence will meet with no better success than his sick trick at Yankton.

Robbery at Fargo.

When suspicion rested on a Bismarck landlord of robbing his guests, our Fargo contemporaries paraded the suspicion as a fact before the world, but when the robbery was fastened on a brace of Fargo roughs, no explanation appeared in the papers of that town. Our Fargo contemporaries abused Bismarck on general principles for the past two years. The TRIBUNE waited an opportunity to pay Fargo back in its own coin. The opportunity came with the flood in the Red river valley, and then the TRIBUNE got Fargo on the hip, and like a weak sister, she squealed until the TRIBUNE took compassion on her and let up. But she is breaking out again, and the TRIBUNE has the medicine she needs.

Change of Time on the North Pacific.

The new time-table, which went into effect on the North Pacific railroad last Sunday, changes the time of the arrival and departure of trains at Bismarck in no material manner. In fact but one train's time is altered and that only half an hour. The morning east bound passenger leaves here now at 9 o'clock instead of 8:30 as heretofore. The evening passenger train from the east, which formerly took supper at Bismarck, now runs to the other side for supper and remains there two and a half hours. Breakfast is taken at the Cantonment, instead of Glendale. This is done in order to pass the Bad Lands in daylight to give the passengers a view of that region. The east-bound passenger train which heretofore took breakfast at Mandan now stops in Bismarck for that purpose.

The Streets of Miles City.

A printed plat of Miles City is posted on the wall in front of us, and every time our eagle optics fall upon it the conviction that Miles was laid out by a cross-eyed man becomes more firmly settled in our mind. The streets run in every direction except straight with the world. There is not a street or alley running either due west or east, north or south. They are all on the bias style, thus giving each side of the streets an equal amount of sunshine and shade. Probably that's a good idea.

Marine Hospital.

Dr. H. S. Hersey has been appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States marine hospital service, and will have charge of the marine hospital at this port. The collector, Geo. W. Baker, has been, or will be directed to rent or provide suitable hospital accommodations at the port of Bismarck.

FOOT BENTON has a genuine crank. He is an old timer in that town, yet he has not been outside of the limits of the city within the past three years, nor in any house excepting where he eats and sleeps and does business. He is only seen on the streets while on his way to his meals. He has never seen the inside of the Benton post office. No one in town likes to toddy better than he does, yet he has never been inside of a saloon. He will flip coppers for a dollar a toss and gamble on the movements of the boats, still he has never been inside of a gambling house in Benton. On his own stamping grounds he is a hale fellow. The excuse he gives for his cranky customs is that he didn't believe in loafing where he has no business. Such a man is no good to any community.

Bigger and Bigger.

Frank Selle, a farmer living four miles south of Bismarck, near Apple creek, has five acres of rye on his place that is rye. He brought a sample into the TRIBUNE office last evening that is headed out in fine shape. It measures just forty inches from the tops to the top of the heads. The straw is rank and strong, and the heads are nearly as long as a curtain lecture. The specimen is now on exhibition at the TRIBUNE office, together with the samples of wheat from President Hayes, the Dr. Bentley and Col. Lounsherry farms. It is the boss.

The indications are that the Bismarck region will walk away with the blue ribbon at the Minneapolis fair this fall for everything that grows in field and garden. The prospects are that our wheat, oats and rye will astonish the world, and

the potatoes, squashes and other such truck will simply be immense.

Unsealed Letters.

On page 722, section 340, United States Postal Guide for January, 1882, the following law is found: "Postmasters should not forward wholly or partly written matter even if the envelope is unsealed, when the same is not paid at one full letter rate." Section 348, page 723, is as follows: "It is the duty of a postmaster to examine all unsealed matter deposited in his office, and rate up postage due, and not to forward first-class matter unless one full rate (three cents) is prepaid, nor to forward third or fourth class matter unless fully prepaid." Under this law an unsealed letter which proved to have been deposited for mailing by Hon. P. R. Smith was examined and returned for postage. Mr. Smith took offense and accused the office of "going through his mail," as he styled it, and assumed for the edification of the crowd in the lobby, at the time, that it was returned for some personal reason, and made many threats not creditable to one bearing the title of honorable. Under the law bills without credit of any sort, or statements of account, unless credits are noted, or language used not properly a part of the statement, may be sent through the mails in a one cent envelope unsealed. It has always been the practice of the Bismarck office, and the law quoted above makes it a duty to do so, to examine matter of this class, and in numerous instances have letters been returned under similar circumstances, but Mr. Smith is the only person who has taken offense. Orders for goods, letters enclosing bills with request for prompt remittance, statements of account with a "please remit" added have been returned. Merchants or others have no right to attempt to forward letters in unsealed envelopes, but are subject to fine for so doing. To send a received bill, page 687, through the mails at less than letter rates subjects the sender to a fine of ten dollars. On page 687 the following law is found: "An invoice, bill, statement, or any commercial paper with any writing is first-class matter," and is therefore subject to letter rates. The business of the postoffice will be so conducted that none, whether enemies or friends, patrons or rivals, will have just cause for complaint, although mistakes will sometimes be made, and the person does not live who can justly claim that his mail has ever been intentionally misplaced, mislaid, or withheld, tampered with or examined through any improper motive, under the present administration of the Bismarck post office.

A Bad Man and His Love.

A buffalo Skinner from the Bad Lands came down last week to have a little fun in Bismarck. He had considerable more money than brains. During his gyrations about the city he met and loved a fair but frail female sinner and wanted to marry her. She, however, was not on that racket. This rendered him desperate and procuring an empty revolver he attempted to frighten her into marrying him on Friday night, but she wouldn't scare worth a cent, and when he pulled his pop on her she basted him one. He went to grass and she piled on to him and gave him several fouts under the belt. Saturday he lodged a complaint against her and a jury trial was had. She was found guilty and assessed \$50, including trimmings. Saturday night, we understand, the complaining witness, the buffalo Skinner, paid the amount and his love was liberated.

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Sunday morning's report of the hurricane at Elmwood, Ia., was grossly exaggerated. Great damage was done to property, but there was no one killed.

Don't Throw up the Sponge.

When suffering humanity are enduring the horrors of dyspepsia, indigestion, or nervous and general debility, they are too often inclined to throw up the sponge and resign themselves to fate. We say, don't do it. Take BURDICK'S BLOOD BROTHERS, the unfailing remedy. Price \$1, trial size 10 cents.

PRICES OF LOTS

IN THE NEW TOWN OF

STEELE,

County Seat Kidder County.

Prices Good for a Short Time Only.

This new town was laid out in August last, and already over 400 lots have been sold. The reason of this is that Steele is the most important point between Jamestown and Bismarck, it being about half way between the two points, and the center of one of the best farming sections in North Dakota. It was at Steele that the largest yield of No. 1 hard wheat ever raised was harvested. Building contracts already let for the season of 1882 insure to the new town a boom unprecedented in the growth of any other town along the line of the North Pacific. The following prices of lots are good only for a short time.

\$15 LOTS.

Block 7, Lots 22 and 23.
" 21, " 20 to 22 inclusive.
" 22, " 22.

\$20 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 2 to 8 inclusive.
" 1, " 17, and 18 to 23 inclusive.
" 4, " 22 and 23.
" 5, " 15 to 23 inclusive.
" 8, " 2 to 8 inclusive.
" 7, " 1 and 24.
" 8, " 3, 4.
" 9, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 13, " 15 to 17 inclusive.
" 21, " 19 and 23, and 15 to 17 inclusive.

\$25 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 1, and 24.
" 2, " 2 to 8 inclusive, and 19 to 23 inclusive.

Block 3, Lots 2 to 7 inclusive, and 19 to 23 inclusive.

\$30 LOTS.

Block 4, Lots 2 to 4 inclusive, and 24.
" 5, " 14 and 24.
" 6, " 1.
" 9, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.
" 10, " 21 to 23 inclusive.
" 14, " 21 to 23 inclusive,
" 15, " 18.
" 20, " 20 to 22 inclusive.
" 21, " 15 to 17 inclusive, and 24.

\$35 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 1, 11, 16 and 24.
" 3, " 1, 9, and 24.
" 4, " 1.
" 5, " 13.
" 8, " 11 to 17 inclusive.
" 9, " 5.
" 10, " 20 and 24.
" 14, " 20 and 24.
" 20, " 15, 16, 19 and 23.
" 21, " 6 to 11 inclusive and 14 and 18.

\$40 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 12 and 15.
" 3, " 10.
" 10, " 3, 4 and 19.
" 11, " 21 and 22.
" 14, " 19.
" 15, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 16, " 14 to 17 inclusive and 21 and 22.
" 17, " 15 and 16.
" 19, " 23.
" 20, " 14, 17 and 24.
" 21, " 5, 12 and 13.
" 22, " 1.
" 23, " 24.
" 25, " 4.
" 26, " 3 and 21.
" 27, " 2 and 22.
" 28, " 24.

\$50 LOTS.

Block 2, Lot 14.
" 3, " 11 and 14.
" 8, " 9, 10 and 18.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFALKT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by H. M. Mixter and Martha A. Mixter, his wife, mortgagors, to H. E. Fletcher, mortgagor, dated the first day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Burleigh, in the territory of Dakota, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., in book A2 of mortgages, on pages 218 and 219, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and forty-two and 75/100 (\$832.75) dollars, and no action is proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that the rights of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises theranby described, which sale will be made at

